UNITED
NATIONS

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Trusteeship Council

Distr.
GENERAL

T/1954
20 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-eighth session

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1989 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1990

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council one copy of the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990. 1/ The copies were received by the Secretary-General on 20 March 1991.

Notes

1/ 1990 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990 forty-third annual report to the United Nations on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations (Department of State Publication 9846).

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1990

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE • UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

43rd Annual Report

To the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations.

1990

TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS

OCTOBER 1, 1989-SEPTEMBER 30, 1990

This report, covering fiscal year 1990, is the forty-third annual report by the United States to the United Nations, pursuant to Article 88 of the United Nations Charter, on the administration of the Trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

Previous reports in the series were published by the Department of the Navy, 1948-1951, and the Department of the Interior, 1952 and 1953.

The material for the present report was furnished by the Department of the Interior.

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PART I
INTRODUCTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, established in 1947, covered some 3 million square miles of the western Pacific Ocean just above the Equator, ranging from about one degree to twenty-two degrees north latitude and one hundred thirty degrees to one hundred seventy-two degrees east longitude. The Territory embraced more than 2,000 islands and islets, lying in three major archipelagoes: the Curliness, the Marshalls, and the Marianas.

Micronesia's more than 2,000 islands range from large volcanic islands to tiny coral islets linking the circular chain of rock and vegetation that forms a coral atoll. Most islands in the Eastern Carolines and Marinas are of coral formation, remnants of a vast undersea volcanic ridge, stretching southward from Japan along the western perimeter of the Territory, from the Marianas and Western Caroline Islands. The Eastern Carolines and all the Marshall Islands rest on another series of submarine elevations. Elevations range from about six feet on a coral atoll to 3,166 feet on Agrihan Island, Marianas.

COMPOSITION

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, up to 3 November 1986, was composed of four constitutional governments including the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia (Yap, Truk, Pohnpei and Kosrae) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The Administering Authority is continuing to exercise its responsibilities under Secretarial Order 3119 of 10 July 1987 that abolished the Office of the High Commissioner and transferred remaining responsibilities of trusteeship administration of Palau to the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior in Washington D.C. A residual Office of Transition is located on Saipan for the purpose of completing on-going transfers of property and programs and generally closing down what was left of the Trust Territory Headquarters. About five employees were stationed there at the end of the reporting year.

CLIMATE

Temperatures generally range from the mid-70's to the mid-80's and are relatively uniform. Rainfall is heavy and humidity averages 80%. Seasonal changes vary throughout the Territory, but most islands have pronounced wet and dry seasons.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Vegetation varies from high islands to low atolls, although coconut and breadfruit trees are common to both. Coral atolls are particularly characterized by the coconut palm and its related plant associates: breadfruit, pandanus, and plants of a shore nature. The high volcanic islands, on the other hand, usually have mangrove swamps on the tidal flats, coconut vegetation on the slopes and mixed forest growth on the uplands.

A rich marine fauna exists in the open sea, reefs, lagoons, and shore areas. Species of fish include tuna, barracuda, sea bass, sharks, eels, snappers, stone fish, lion fish, flying fish, flounder, butterfly fish, surgeon fish, trigger fish, and many others. Other marine organisms such as starfish, spiny lobsters, crabs, sea snails, and sea snails, and sea urchins are abundant. Porpoises are abundant but whales are rare. The dugong, or sea cow, a marine mammal found in Palau , is rare; the threat of its exinction has resoulted in local laws for its protection. More than 7,000 species of insects are known to be in the Territory, perhaps 15 percent have been introduced by man. Some 45 percent are found throughout all the islands while the rest are endemic to specific areas.

ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS

The people of the area are classified as Micronesians except for about 3,000 Polynesian inhabitants of Kapingimarangi and Nukuoro and a scattering of individuals of other racial groups. Anthropological evidence and studies indicate that the present Micronesian population probably originated in southwest Asia and Malaysia.

Physically, Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, straight to wavy black hair, relatively little facial and body hair, and high cheek-bones.

Differences in customs do exist. The scattered and isolated islands have led to local adaptations and inventions as well as different physical characteristics. There has been a basic similarity throughout, however, in general cultural characteristics such as a fine adjustment to life in small isolated tropical islands; specialized technology using stone, shell, fibers, and other local materials. Complex class distinctions, narrow political loyalties; close kinship ties and "western" acculturation can be noted depending on contact with Spanish, German, Japanese and American cultures over the years.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Great language differences exist in Micronesia although each island's language has a common Malayo-Polynesian source. Nine major languages, with dialectal variations, are spoken in the area: Palauan, Yapese, Chamorro, Ulithian-Woleaian, Trukese (Chuukese), Pohnpeian, Kapingimarangi-Nukuoran, Marshallese and Kosraean. Some linguists add a tenth language, Sonsorolese-Tobian of southwest Palau. In addition to their native languages, most people know either English or Japanese. Where Japanese influence was strong, most of the older people still know conversational Japanese.
English is the official language along with each official local language (or languages) and is taught in all the schools.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

A matrilineal society was common throughout the area except in the Polynesian islands of Kapingimarangi and Nukuoro. The basic political unit in the Central Carolines was the local community, made up of several lineages tracing descent from a common ancestor. Elsewhere social organization was more complex. In the pre-historic Marshalls, a number of petty, warring and unstable feudal states arose. Accompanied by stratification into several social classes. An even greater degree of social stratification developed in Kosrae, Palau, Yap, and the Marianas. This reached a peak on Yap where five of the original nine distinct social classes are still recognized today. Yap also dominated an economic-religious empire that extended far to the East in the Carolines that it inherited from an earlier "tributary empire" originally set up from Kosrae. The people of Pohnpei competed for social status through a complex system of bestowed titles. Much of the old pattern is still maintained. In the Marianas the original matrilineal system among the Chamorros has been replaced by a patrilineal system as a result of 400 years of Spanish administration. The Carolinian population in the Marianas has retained some of the traditional matrilineal customs.

HISTORY

Micronesia has been known to the Western World since 16th century Spanish and Portuguese explorers first visited the islands. Later explorers, traders, whalers and missionaries included British, French, Germans Russians, Japanese and Americans among others.

In the 19th century, development of a lucrative copra (dried coconut meat) trade in the islands brought about political conflict between Germany, Spain and Great Britain. The dispute was resolved by a Papal Bull in 1886 granting Germany commercial rights and recognizing Spanish political sovereignty over all of the Micronesian islands north of the equator. In 1898 the United States acquired Guam following a war with Spain. In 1899 Spain withdrew from the Pacific completely and sold all her remaining possessions to Germany. Germany's administration, which encouraged development of trade and production of copra, ended in 1914 when Japanese naval squadrons took over military possession of the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas (except (Guam) at the outbreak of World War I. Japan began its formal administration under a League of Nations mandate in 1920. During this period extensive settlement resulted in a Japanese population of over 100,000 as permanent residents on the islands. The indigenous population at this time was about 40,000. Sugar cane, mining, fishing and tropical agriculture were areas of concentration before the militarization of the islands in the late 1930's.

After the United States entered World War II in 1941, Micronesia assumed vital importance in the Pacific campaign and bitter fighting took place before the area was secured by United States armed forces in 1944.

In 1947, the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands, excluding Guam, became a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States. Following a period of increasing self-government and political status negotiations which began in 1969 between the Congress of Micronesia and the Federal Government, the Northern Marianas voted in 1975 to become a Commonwealth of the United States upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and was administratively separated from from the balance of the Trust Territory in 1976.

In 1978, the Marshall Islands,

Palau, Kosrae, Yap, Chuuk (Truk) and Pohnpei voted on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia (with UN observation), a document drafted in 1975 by the Micronesian Constitutional Convention. The Constitution was rejected by the Marshalls and Palau. The balance of the then districts then became the Federated States of Micronesia with the capital in Pohnpei.

The Marshalls drafted and adopted a separate constitution in 1978 and is now designated as the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Palau adopted its constitution in 1980 and, although still under the trusteeship, is now called the Republic of Palau.

Secretarial Order 3039, issued in 1979 (as amended) provided for increased self-government within the constitutional governments subject to certain limitations pending termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

In 1983, the Compacts of Free Association for the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia were approved in UN observed plebiscites. The plebiscite in Palau that year was nullified by action of the Palau Court. A second plebiscite on the Palau compact was held on 4 September in which 66% of the voting electorate approved the proposed compact, still below the constitutionally mandated 75%.

The compacts for the Marshall islands and the Federated States of Micronesia were approved by the United States Congress and signed into federal law by President Reagan on 14 January 1986.

The compact for Palau was renegotiated and amended by agreement of the United States and Palau to state that the United States agrees not to "use, test, store or dispose of nuclear, toxic chemical gas or biological weapons intended for use in warfare..."(Article II, 321(c)).

A plebiscite on the amended Compact of Free Association was held in Palau in February 1986 resulting in a 72% majority voting in favor of free association. On legal challenge, however, the Palauan Supreme Court declared the vote insufficient to constitute approval according to the provisions of the Constitution of Palau, which, according to the Court, in spite of the amendments, still required 75% approval. The Court verdict was upheld by an Appellate Court in September of 1986.

Trusteeship Council Resolution 2183 (LIII) of 28 May 1986 determined that the administering authority had fulfilled its obligations and called on it to implement the new status arrangements for the Trust Territory by 30 September 1986. The court decision on the results of the February 1986 plebiscite in Palau, however, meant that its new status could not yet be implemented. To fulfill the wishes of the peoples in other parts of the Trust Territory, expressed in UN-observed acts of self-determination, and of the Trusteeship Council, the United States notified the Secretary General of the United Nations in October 1986 that the Republic of the Marshall Islands would assume its new status on 21 October 1986 and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia would assume their new status on 3 November 1986.

Palauans held a second UN-observed plebiscite on the revised compact in December of 1986. It produced a 66% majority in favor of free association. On 30 June 1987, in a third UN-observed plebiscite, the revised compact obtained a 68% majority, still without a sufficiently high percentage for assured passage.

On 2 August 1987, by public law, the people of Palau voted to amend two sections of the constitution relating to the nuclear issues. By amending their constitution, most Palauans expected to be able to pass the Compact by a simple majority rather than the 75% required previously. On that assumption a plebiscite on the compact (fourth on the amended document) took place on 21 August 1987, again observed by a United Nations Visiting Mission. The Compact garnered a substantial 73% approval and, on 29 August 1987, then-President Lazarus Salii certified the vote as having approved the Compact of Free Association.

Shortly after that, however, a group of Palauan citizens challenged the plebiscite on the grounds that the constitution had been improperly amended and that the 75% was still required. The Palauan court eventually found for the plaintiffs and declared the plebiscite null and void. Upon appeal by the government, the appellate division of the Supreme Court upheld the trial division's decision but for different reasons.

In 1989 there was no attempt to resolve the political status situation but there was a peaceful and well organized national election in November of 1988 conducted under terms of Palau's own constitution. The new government under President Ngiratkel Etpison was sworn in on 1 January 1989.

A presidential election in the United States at the same time resulted in a new President, Secretary of the Interior and the new Assistant Secretary who is responsible for the administration of the Trusteeship obligations of the Administering Authority in Palau under Secretarial Order 3119 that abolished the office of High administrative structure. This reorganization would be to better meet the requirements of the Trusteeship Agreement and
and applicable federal laws pending resolution of the political status situation in Palau.

On 6 February 1990 the fifth plebiscite on the amended compact (the seventh overall vote) was held in Palau. The results were a 60.5% approval, still insufficient for implementation.

In view of the ongoing responsibilities of the administering authority and the continuation of the application of the Trusteeship Agreement to Palau, at the end of Fiscal Year 1990 discussions were under way concerning a reorganization of the administering authority's organizational structure necessary for the fulfillment of the trusteeship responsibilities for the foreseeable future

PART II
STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

The legal status of the Territory is defined by the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the United Nations Security Council that entered into force on 18 July 1947 under which the United States administers the Territory. In addition the following U.S. laws and orders apply:

(a) United States Public law 83-451, signed 30 June 1954 as amended, which states that until Congress determines otherwise, the President shall provide for the Territory's civil administration.

(b) Executive Order 11021 of the President of the United States, 7 May 1962, making the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the Territory's civil administration.

(c) The Trust Territory Code of 1980 and amendments thereto.

(d) United States Public Law 90-16, signed May 1967, providing for appointments of the High Commissioner by the President with advice and consent of the Senate.

(e) Secretary of the Interior's Order 2918 of 27 September 1968, as amended, delimiting the extent and nature of the authority of the Trust Territory Government and shall establish and maintain relationships with the United States Congress, the Department of Interior, and other Federal agencies, and with foreign governments and international bodies.

(f) Secretarial Order 2989 establishing the Government of the Northern Marianas of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1 April 1976.

(g) Secretarial Order 3027, as amended, calling for interim transition to governments based on locally developed constitutions in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshalls and Palau, 29 September 1978.

(h) Secretarial Order 3039 of 25 April 1979 recognizing government entities under locally ratified constitutions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(i) Secretarial Order 3119 abolishing the Office of the High Commissioner and transferring administrative authority over Palau to the Assistant Secretary of Interior for Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA).

(j) The constitution of the Republic of Palau and laws passed by the Olbiil Era Kelulau (national congress).

STATUS OF INHABITANTS

The Trust Territory Code defines citizens of the Territory as all persons born in the Territory except those who, although born in the Territory, at birth or otherwise acquire another nationality. A child born outside the Territory of parents who are citizens is considered a Trust Territory citizen until age 21. To retain Trust Territory citizenship beyond age 21, such a person must have returned to the Territory and established his/her permanent residence in the Territory while under age 21. Citizens and resident noncitizens of the Territory may acquire United States citizenship just as other immigrants to the United States do. The same laws govern all Trust Territory residents, whether they are citizens, resident noncitizens, or visitors, subject to varying provisions of the constitution.

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS - REPUBLIC OF PALAU

October 1989: A lawsuit was filed in Palau's Supreme Court alleging that the land on which the new hospital was being constructed had been improperly taken by the government from its owners.

The 35th Conference of the Asian Pacific Anti-Communist League met in Koror 18-20 October 1989 with 120 participants.

November 1989: The Trust Territory, along with 6 other countries and terrritories of the Pacific, signed the "Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with long dreftnets in the South Pacific".

Assistant Secretary Stella Guerra visited Palau 5-6 Nov. for consultations concerning issues facing the government of Palau.

December 1989: Several of the Palauans convicted of drug trafficking were sentenced in Guam's Federal District Court. Sentences ranged from 3 years in prison to suspended.

January 1990: U.S. Senate Staff member Allan Stayman visited Palau. He informed the Palauan leadership that there would be no renegotiation on the proposed Compact of Free Association.

-- Senator J. Bennett Johnston recommended a stronger Interior Department presence in Palau citing a recent report by the General Accounting Office.

6 February 1990: Plebiscite on the Compact of Free Association observed by the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council.

March 1990: The U.S. Coast Guard began training of the Palauan crew for the Coast Guard Cutter Cape George which was transferred to Palau for marine enforcement programs.

----The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) granted membership to the Palau Visitors Bureau thus improving the potential tourism industry in the islands.

----An agreement was signed on 22 March on a proposed new airport to be built by the Japanese firm COPROS. The estimated cost was 100-150 million dollars. The agreement was signed by the governors of Ngchesar, Ngeremlengui and Ngatpang. The agreement will have to be approved by several authorities before becoming final.

April 1990: Cable TV is put into operation in Airai, providing 24 hours of service.

----The Grace Hotel is destroyed by fire. Arson was determined to be the cause. The manager was found dead in the structure and suicide notes indicated that he was responsible for the fire.

May 1990: Assistant Secretary Stella Guerra announces the plan to open an office in Palau to oversee the Dept. of Interior's responsibilities in the Trust Territory.

----The Trusteeship Council meets in New York to review the administration of Palau. Assistant Secretary Guerra announces the intention of the Interior

Department to open an office in Palau and review the administrative structure of the Administering Authority as it pertains to the Trust Territory.

June 1990: 25 June Typhoon Percy hits Palau and inflicts moderate damage. Winds reached 125mph. One death, a child, was reported due to flooding in low lying areas.

----Pres. Etpison and Assistant Secretary Guerra met in Honolulu to discuss the increased presence of the Administering Authority in Palau.

September 1990: The leadership of Palau and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior met on Guam to work on the draft for a new secretarial order defining the responsibilities of the Administering Authority and the Trust Territory (Palau).

----President Etpison was informed that $120,901 had been received in Palau to cover the Title I war claims for some seventy claimants.

PART III
INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

MINISTRY OF STATE

The Ministry of State is headed by a Minister appointed by the president who serves as a member of the president's cabinet. The Ministry of State has direct line authority over the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and its two divisions - International Trade and Foreign Relations. (The position of Minister of State has not been filled during the year under review.)

Bureau of Foreign Affairs

The Republic of Palau (TTPI) through its Bureau of Foreign Affairs continued to participate in international and regional organizations within the region. From such participation, Palau received primarily technical assistance for its socio-economic development. In addition, the Republic continues to seek formal membership in regional and international organizations as it gradually acquires full self-government. Through the already-established relationship and cooperation with international organizations such as the United Nations agencies, there continued to be available assistance such as training, workshops, conferences and consultative services and opportunities offered to the Trust Territory. These opportunities allowed Palau to improve its manpower skills, as well as exposed some of the people to development concepts applied in other countries and regions.

United Nations Programs

(1) United Nations Development Program (UNDP): The Republic worked closely with the United Nations agencies through the UNDP in the area of socio-economic development. UNDP continued funding in FY 1990 for a team of four associate experts (Regional Planner, Macro-Economist, Project Economist, and Statistician) to develop and implement socio-economic programs for the Territory. The UNDP and the Republic (TTPI) agreed in principle to continue and expand the program activities through next year to complete some of the projects that had been initiated, but were not successfully implemented. In addition, UNDP in collaboration with other UN agencies has made available to Palau various training opportunities in fisheries, agriculture, animal production, forestry, communications, environmental sanitation, and education to upgrade manpower skills and to transfer technology. UNDP also dispatched consultants to Palau to review and advise the government of immediate concerns relative to other socio-economic development programs.

(2) International labor Organization (ILO): The ILO assisted the Office of Planning and Statistics in conducting

employment census in the Republic (TTPI) during the year. The published results will certainly assist the Government in its planning programs. The ILO continued to make available training opportunities and workshops in the area of labor management entrepreneurship and related programs to the Republic.

(3) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): The FAO conducted clam culture training, scuba equipment maintenance and offered technical consultancies to the Marine Resources programs. It also supplied equipment to the Marine Resources Office to upgrade its operations.

(4) International Maritime Organization (IMO): The IMO also offered Palau opportunities to attend marine search and rescue conferences and offered other training opportunities in commercial shipping development

(5) World Health Organization: The WHO continued to provide extensive consultancies, in-country training and workshop opportunities in health services as well as fellowships to the Trust Territory (Palau).

(6) United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations (UNTC): Services continued to be made available for consultant's t review and advise Palau on request. One consultant assisted the Palau Task Force Concerning Foreign Investors and Workers in its review and evaluation of foreign investments and alien workers in the Republic of Palau. The report with recommendations will be submitted to the President of the Republic by January 1991.

(7) United Nations fund for Population Activities (UNFPA): The UNFPA continued to provide technical and grant assistance to Palau on population programs and activities through UNESCO.

(8) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): In collaboration with UNFPA, UNESCO continued to sponsor and help implement population educational projects for schools in Palau. Training activities were also offered for the Republic, particularly in areas of population and family planning education.

(9) United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF): UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance for family food nutrition in Palau through the Palau Community Action Agency (PCAA) and grants to the Bureau of Health Services in Maternal Child media programs.

(10) United Nations Industrial Organizations (UNIDO): The assistance of UNIDO in the area of industry development is also available to the TTPI upon formal request. It was planned that some projects could be implemented with the assistance of UNIDO this year, but funding was not secured.

REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(1) Asia Productivity Organization (APO): APO is an intergovernmental regional organization established in 1961 by a Convention among Asian Nations. Membership is open to all Asian and Pacific governments that are members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Its objective is to increase productivity by cooperation, and consequently

accelerate economic development in the Asia and Pacific region. Although the Trust Territory (Palau) is not a member, it continues to enjoy the opportunities of participating in workshops and training activities, also receives publications that are useful references.

(2) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: The government of Palau is an Associate Member of ESCAP and continues to participate actively in the organization's work through the regional office in Port Vila, Vanuatu. During the past year, it offered technical assistance for statistical improvement programs and training for management of women's programs. The government receives various technical documents related to ESCAP"s programs which are useful as references in service delivery.

(3) The Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Foundation (OFCF): OFCF is a Japanese fishing industry organization concerned with fisheries matters and related developments. It provided a long-term training in fisheries handling for a fisheries technician in Tokyo, Japan. OFCF also helped in implementation of a fisheries community development program provided under the Fisheries Aid program from the Government of Japan.

(4) The South Pacific Commission (SPC): As in past years, since becoming a full-fledged member of the South Pacific Commission, the Republic of Palau (TTPI) has continuously benefited from the association. It has participated in SPC sponsored regional economic, social and educational program, workshops and conferences and other related activities that are provided on an annual basis.

(5) Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA): With the multilateral fisheries treaty between the United States and 16 Pacific island countries taking effect in June 1988 for five years, the Republic of Palau (TTPI) continues to receive its proportionate share of the initial 15% access fee under the treaty arrangement. Palau also qualifies for economic as well as technical assistance grants for programs or projects of its own choice that need to be reviewed and evaluated for funding by the Forum Fisheries Agency in consultation with the U.S. Agency for International Development office based in Suva, Fiji. Mr. Keith Owen, FFA Fisheries Economist, served as an expert consultant to the Palau Maritime Authority in its recent fisheries consultations in Manila, Philippines with the Japanese Fishing Associations. The FFA also continued to upgrade computer systems at the Palau Marine Resource Office and the Palau Maritime Authority office for the analysis of fish catch records.

(6) Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT): The Republic of Palau (TTPI), as an associate member of ESCAP, is seeking membership in the APT for the benefit of its telecommunication program. Formal ratification of the APT Constitution and Accession to the Convention by Palau was not done this year. It is expected to take place next year. In the meantime, Palau participates in workshops and conferences as an observer.

GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

(1) Japan: The Government of Japan again offered to the Republic of Palau (TTPI) numerous scholarships and training opportunities in fisheries, agriculture, dental health as well as an extension of grant-in-aid and technical assistance to the development of the Territory.

Grant assistance to develop fisheries programs in two states have been completed. The third phase is in progress.

In June of 1990, the Government of Japan and the Government of Palau executed a formal agreement with Japan to extend a grant aid program worth 414,000,000 for water supply improvement projects between Airai and Koror. It also continued to offer academic scholarship to Palauan students to study in Japan.

(2) Australia: The Government of Australia through AIDAB continued to offer to the Trust Territory short-term training programs in various fields as well as formal academic study grants either in Australia or Papua New Guinea. It also provided grant assistance to the Palau Community Action Agency (PCAA), Health Services and the Palau National Museum. Australia also conducted a training seminar for about 18 science teachers in Palau.

(3) New Zealand: The New Zealand Government continued to offer assistance to Palau for funding study tours and short-term training in the various states of New Zealand. The Government has also offered fellowships to Palauans to study in New Zealand as well.

PART IV
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Article 5 of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 states in part "that the Trust Territory shall play its part, in accordance with the charter of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security." The Trust Territory has no permanent, active military facility situated in the territory although the right to establish such facilities exists under Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

LAW AND ORDER

As part of the general reduction of the operations of the Trust Territory administration in Saipan, the Office of the Trust Territory Attorney General was phased out completely in 1987. Most of the functions of that office have been transferred to the constitutional government of the Trust Territory. Legal matters involving the Trust Territory/Administering Authority are handled either by a contract attorney or the solicitor's office of the Department of the Interior.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The statutory laws of the Trust Territory are codified in the Trust Territory Code, much of which was carried over to the Palau National Code. Additional sources are: (a) the Constitution of Palau; (b) the Trusteeship Agreement; (c) applicable Secretarial Orders and U.S. laws.

The customary laws of the Territory have the full force and effect of law, provided such customary law is not in conflict with statutory and other written laws specifically applicable. The traditional customs and indigenous law of the Territory, particularly on such subjects as land tenure, marriage and other personal matters, and political structures, have been investigated and recorded.

IMMIGRATION

The Trust Territory Office of Transition retained the authority to issue Trust Territory passports to Trust Territory citizens out of the State Department Liaison Office in Koror, Palau. Naturalization, as a former function of the High Commissioner, has been transferred to the Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Dept. of the Interior.

TRUST TERRITORY HIGH COURT

During the year under review, the Trust Territory High Court remained in existence although there were no active cases.

The Judge for the United States District court for the Northern Mariana Islands, who was the former Chief Justice of the High Court, was appointed as a Temporary Justice of the High Court by the Secretary of the Interior. Other temporary justices may be appointed as they are needed.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM (PALAU)

As stated in previous reports, the Palau Judiciary includes the Supreme Court, which consists of an Appellate Division and a Trial Division, the National Court, Court of Common Please, and the Land Claims Hearing Office.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, three (3) Associate Justices and three (3) part time Associate Justices, all of whom are members of both the Trial and the Appellate Divisions. Justices of the Palau Supreme Court are appointed by the President of the Republic of Palau from a list of candidates recommended by the Judicial Nominating Commission.

Matters before the Trial Division are heard by one justice except for murder cases, in which the trial judge determines questions of fact and the sentence with the assistance of two lay "special judges" whom he selects from a list of persons appointed by the President for specified terms. Questions of law remain solely within the province of the trial judge. All appeals are heard by at least three justices. No justice may hear or decide an appeal of a matter heard by him in the Trial Division.

The National Court consists of a Presiding Judge and such other judges as may be provided by law. Currently, the presiding judge of the National Court is also sitting as an Associate Justice Pro Tem of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Common Pleas consists of a Senior Judge and an Associate Judge. The position of Senior Judge was recently filled, however the position of an Associate Judge remains vacant and will be filled as soon as qualified candidates are recruited. Jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas is limited to matters involving property valued at not more than $1,000, divorce, and minor criminal cases.

The Land Claims Hearing Office has been hearing land disputes since its certification on December 3, 1987, under the administration of the National Judiciary of the Republic. It consists of a Senior Land Claims Hearing Officer and four Assistant Land Claims Hearing Officers.

Seventeen part time Land Claims Hearing Officers to assist the five Land Claims Hearing Officers in collecting the evidence, including testimony are needed to settle land disputes. An additional nineteen Land Registration Officers serving the sixteen states of the Republic of Palau coordinate with the Land Claims Hearing Office to process and document claims for lands that have not yet been adjudicated. During the period from 1 November 1989 to 31 October 1990 the agency adjudicated 751 land disputes.

Despite Palau's adoption of a constitutional form of government, the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands continues to have limited jurisdiction over the judicial system of Palau.

Secretarial Order 3142, the

latest issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, provides that "The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review, by writ of certiorari, the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, that are rendered after 14 January 1988. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases in which the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, its subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms."

The period covering 1 November 1989 to 31 October 1990 brought an unusually high rate of felony cases against foreigners, primarily involving illegal fishing in Palau's Southwest Islands (Helen's Reef). Over 90 foreign individuals were brought to Court charged with high crimes involving forgery, libel, counterfeiting and illegal poaching.

The number of cases filed for the period covering 1 November 1989 to 31 October 1990 is as follows:

Table 1

A. Trial Cases	
Criminal	350
Felonies	59
Misdemeanors	291
Civil	591
Juvenile	54
Traffic citations	2454
Small claims	106
B. Appellate Cases	
Civil	22
Criminal	2

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Public Safety

Maintaining law and order, protecting life, property and keeping the peace are the primary functions of the Bureau. In order to meet these primary objectives, the bureau focuses its efforts on preventing crime, arresting and prosecuting offenders, recovering stolen or missing properties, assisting the sick and injured, enforcing non-criminal regulations and delivering services not available elsewhere in the community.

The Bureau of Public Safety is headed by a director who is assisted by four chiefs in their respective divisions within the Ministry of Justice. They are the Criminal Investigation Division (CID), Division of Patrol, Division of Fire Protection and Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Each of the divisions is headed by a chief who is responsible directly to the Director of the Bureau. Personnel development includes recruitment and training. The Micronesian Regional Public Safety Academy has been geared to supervisory training. In April of 1990 five police shift commanders attended the summer program.

During the year in review, the Bureau has been aggressively enforcing existing laws against the trafficking in illegal substances.

The national Congress (OEK) has not passed the proposed Border Inspection Act which would greatly facilitate the process.

Three fishing vessels were seized for illegal fishing and entering the Republic's exclusive economic zone during the reporting year. The fishing vessels had a total of seventy-eight crewmen; 29 from Hong Kong, 31 Filipinos and 18 Indonesians. All of them were held in custody on their boats pending court actions.

Public Safety has completed a new concrete building for administration and is in the process of remodelling the old Public Safety building for additional jail facilities.

BUREAU OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Legal Affairs handles all criminal and civil trials and the Office of the Attorney General serves as the Registrar of Corporations. The Marine Enforcement Division operates the patrol boat which monitors compliance with fishing laws in the 200 mile economic zone. The Immigration and Customs Division handles passports and immigration procedures. The Bureau is headed by the Attorney General and serves also as the legal advisor to the Executive Branch of the national government.

PART V
ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

FINANCE

Funding for government operations and capital improvement programs in the Trust Territory is derived from several sources, with the major portion being an annual grant provided from funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress to the Secretary of the Interior for the TTPI. The second largest source of funding comes from the U.S. Federal categorical grants provided on a matching or outright grant basis. In effect, the Trust Territory is treated as a state of the United States for participation in those federal programs where specific authorization to do so is included in the respective program legislation. The third largest source of funding for support of government operations is derived from tax revenues levied by the Palauan government. These revenues are controlled by the legislature and appropriated to provide for both its own support and for such legislative projects as may be authorized by law. Minimal funding is also generated in the form of reimbursements earned by the government for services provided, such as utilities, ship charter and the sale of various licenses and permits.

The Department of Interior grant for fiscal year 1990 totalled $14.3 million for Palau operations, $300,000 for the College of Micronesia operations, $131,000 for satellite communications, $247,000 for a Public Auditor and a Special Prosecutor, $6 million for the construction of the new Palau hospital, $476,000 for road repairs and $$980,000 for work on the Koror/Babelthuap bridge.

The Trust Territory Transition Office was responsible for monitoring the disbursements of the categorical grants that had not yet been completely transferred to the constitutional governments and providing training in bookkeeping and fiscal management.

MONEY AND BANKING

United States currency serves as legal tender and all foreign transactions are carried out in it. Trust Territory residents have access to banking institutions in Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland as well as branch banks in Koror.

MICRONESIAN WAR CLAIMS

Final payment of the Title I war claims is nearly complete. Title II payments were completed several years ago.

PEACE CORPS PALAU

At the conclusion of Fiscal year 1990, thirteen Peace Corps volunteers were serving in the Republic of Palau.

The Peace Corps Volunteer in Palau serves at the invitation of the Government of Palau in projects and assignments developed by the national and state governments and the Peace Corps staff. All Peace Corps projects and assignments are designed to help Volunteers further the goals outlined by the U.S. Congress in the Peace Corps Act:

1. To help the people of Palau meet their needs for trained manpower;
2. To promote a better understanding of Americans by the people of Palau; and
3. To promote a better understanding of the people of Palau by the American people.

On September 30, 1990, all thirteen (13)1 Volunteers serving in Palau were assigned on a Youth Program Development Project in rural or outer island communities, working as youth Program Development Adviser. As part of their assignment, the Volunteers teach English as a second language in the schools in their rural and outer island communities. This project was initiated in 1987, expanded in 1988, and is being maintained at present Volunteer levels.

Administration: Two staff members and a Peace Corps Representative coordinate Volunteer project activities through a field office in Palau. The Palau Volunteers receive programming, training, administrative and medical support from Peace Corps Micronesia headquarters office located in Chalone, Pohnpei, FSM.

Future: The current Peace Corps Project is scheduled to be completed in September 1992. Discussions are planned for FY 91 between the Palau Government and Peace Corps to assess the current project, and to determine what future role Peace Corps may play in Palau. Any new project(s) will be phased in beginning in FY 92 and will likely have a duration of 6-8 years. Such projects will reflect and be consistent with Palau development plans and available resources.

CIVIC ACTION TEAM

The U.S. Navy Civic Action Team (Seabees) continued its operations in the Trust Territory at the request of the local government. As in past years, the CAT team has provided the rural communities with small scale construction projects such as farm roads, school improvements and other facilities. The team also provides some health treatment facilities through its medic and trains local youths in the use and maintanence of construction equipment and techniques. A community based council determines what projects will be addressed by the team. This team of 13 construction and medical workers constitutes the only military presence in the Trust Territory.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bureau of Commerce

DIVISION OF LABOR

The Division of Labor of the Bureau of Commerce is created by the Palau National Code Title 30. It is called, "Protection of Resident Workers Act." The law set forth mechanisms whereby employers may employ workers from foreign countries. Employment preference is given to resident workers who are eligible and qualified for any vacancies under the law.

The latest figures indicate a total number of foreign workers at

2,242. The majority come from the Philippines. The total number of resident workers has decreased from the last report of 1,200 to 964. These figures indicate a reverse trend in the employment scene. Only a few years back there were more Palauan citizens employed in the private sector. Today, as indicated by these figures, foreigners are outnumbering resident workers in the private sector almost three to one.

Because of limited financial resources, it has been difficult to do a job market and labor supply survey to determine if there is any unemployment and why.

Despite these difficulties, this division, in collaboration with outside sources such as ILO and ESCAP, is preparing a package outlining proposed plans for a human resources development project. Financial resources have not been identified but applications will be made to the Department of the Interior and to the UN agencies involved.

Table __2____

Total Labor Force, Private Sector

Palauans	964
Australian	1
Bangladesh	2
Canadian	1
Chinese (Mainland)	105
Filipino	1,575
Hong Kong	67
Jamaican	0
Singapore	1
Taiwanese	122
Koreans	48
Japanese	67
U.S. Citizens	2
New Zealanders	3
French	1
Peru	3
Total Palauans	964
Total Nonresident Workers	2,242

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Cooperatives

Among the thirteen (13) chartered cooperatives in Palau, eight (8) are fishermen's cooperatives, two (2) of the three consumers' cooperatives are in normal operation and one of the two farmers' cooperatives is functioning satisfactorily.

Credit Unions

The operation of the 23 chartered credit unions is severely affected by financial crisis of the Republic of Palau. The 325 retirees since the implementation of the retirement plan within the past years have partly hampered the credit unions. According the 1989 annual report on credit unions, they had a total membership of 1,062 with total shares worth $1,954,668.90.

Business Industry

The number of Palauan private entrepreneurs continues to grow as the Republic's economic base develops. A total of 700 business establishments were estimated to be conducting business in 1990, compared to a 1989 figure of 2,275. The decrease is believed to be on paper only as many family businesses have not filed with the Tax and Revenue Office. Land, air and surface transportation, construction, retailing, hotels, night clubs and a wide range of services account for most of the private activity primarily related to the growth of the tourist industry.

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Division of Transportation was upgraded this year to include communications. The division is under the Bureau of Commerce of the Ministry of National Resources.

The main function is to seek, create and improve land, sea and air transportation and communication systems in line with the national development plan.

Land Transportation

No appreciable improvements have been made to Palau's road system in the past year. The new U.S. Federal Operations and Maintenance program is expected to address this situation in the near future. This includes rehabilitation of the Koror-Babelthuap bridge and the airport road.

The road system in Koror State is rapidly being overcome by the increase in automobile traffic resulting from increased economic activity, especially related to tourism.

There is no mass transit or public transportation operated by the government.

Surface Transportation

Overseas transport of cargo and passengers are still provided by the same four common carriers as last year, including carriage of petroleum products by 2 major petroleum companies (Shell and Mobil).

All of these carriers average one voyage to Palau every 30 to 35 days. Imports increased this year well over 10,000 revenue tons and exports increased by 3,000 revenue tons. It is believed that the present number of carriers is still adequate to supply needed goods for the nation.

Because of the Middle-East crisis, most of the carriers increased their tariffs by adding bunker surcharges of up to 5%.

The only commercial port and its facilities at Malakal Harbor are now too small and immediate expansion and improvements are needed soon to alleviate congestion.

Inter-State and outer island transportation still rely heavily on small private boats for hauling cargo and passengers along coastal communities.

The government does not have any ocean transport. Domestically, the last two Landing Craft Utility boats that were given to the Republic by the U.S. Military are out of operation because of age.

There are two major access waterways leading to the commercial port that are well marked by international lateral buoyage system. These channel markers are still maintained by the Administering Authority.

Air Transportation

Continental/Air Micronesia is still the sole international common carrier. During this year the carrier increased its flights by 76 which brought in an additional 13,000 visitors. This is believed to be the trend of the future.

The runway has just been re-paved and is in good condition. The present airport can handle anything up to a B707 at the present time. Airport expansion is being explored.

The terminal building is in need of substantial renovation and repair or replacement.

As a result again of the Middle-Eastern crisis, there was a 6% increase for rates and fares for freight and passengers.

Paradise Air is still the only domestic carrier operating here in Palau. Its main route is between Koror, Peleliu and Angaur States. It also increased fares by $2.00 for the same reason as Air Micronesia.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Bureau is headed by a Director who is under the direct supervision of the Minister of National Resources. There are three Divisions in this Bureau: 2) Division of Public Utilities, 2) Division of Design and Engineering and 3) Division of Maintenance.

Division of Public Utilities

This division is responsible for the operations and maintenance of national power production and distribution and water and sewer systems.

National Power Plant

The National Power Plant at Aimeliik has been operating continuously without major problems throughout the year. The Gorones International Construction Company has been the main work-force in operation and maintenance of the plant. Fuel has been supplied mostly by Shell Oil Co., even though the government also holds a supply contract with Mobil Oil Micronesia. A number of power outages have been recorded and blamed mostly on obstructions to the distribution system in Koror. The following data are the latest average quantities recorded over a period of one month:

-Average Energy Generated:	3,993,000kwh
-Average Peak Load	6,700KW
-Average Fuel Consumption(diesel)	285,000 USGal.
-Lubrication	11,700 USGal.

Malakal Power Plant:

The older power station has been refurbished and has a production capacity of 6.65 MW. Capacity output is maintained and weekly operations of engines are scheduled.

Division of Public Utilities

Water System: General

The Division of Public Utilities' Water Branch is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Koror-Airai Water System which is the water system serving the government, residential, commercial and capital center of the Republic of Palau. The system's service area includes the islands of Koror, Arakabesang, and Malakal in Koror State as well as the southern region of Airai State on Babeldaob Island.

Koror-Airai Water System - Facilities

The present Koror-Airai Water System has been built in several project phases beginning in the late 1960's and continuing through the present. All construction has been accomplished through U.S. agencies, (TT, US Navy OICC, etc.), which for more than a decade has been funded by the Department of the Interior. Since 1980 over $9 million has been expended in CIP programs to construct, improve and expand the water system. The replacement cost of this work today would require an investment of $12-15 million. This does not include pre-1980 structures that make up a significant portion of the system.

Presently, the system is serving approximately 10,000 people in both Koror and Airai States. The system produces about 3 million gallons of water per day (MGD). Based upon population, current usage is around 300 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), which is extremely high. Even at this rate of production, part of the system, about 50%, is still operating on "water hours" of 16 hours of less per day. This is an improvement over one year ago when basically the entire system was such "water hours). Leakage, poor water conservation and misuse of water resources are the primary reasons the water system has been plagued with shortages.

The facilities which comprise the Koror-Airai Water System are divided into three categories: 1) water sources, 2) treatment and pumping facilities, and 3) distribution and storage network.

Water Sources: Three different sources are used to supply water: a) the Gihmel Dam (from surface water), b) the Ngerikiil River (Surface source), c) deep wells (ground water). The deep wells are relatively new to the system, becoming operational in February 1990, and while only supplying 10% or less of the total output, are critical to the supply of the "water poor" system.

Rainfall is abundant, approximately 150 inches/year. The Gihmel Dam and Ngerikiil River are both in Airai State while the 8 deep wells are scattered throughout the system. More than 90% of the usage is registered for the greater population and development of Koror State.

i) Gihmel Dam - 20 Million gallons are held in this rebuilt Japanese dam. Water flows by gravity from the dam to the water treatment plant through 5,300 linear feed of pipe. About 2,000 gpm can be received at the water treatment plant during the wet season when the dam is full. The water is moderately turbid.

ii) The Ngirikiil River Pump Station - was constructed in 1983, with a small diversion structure and two 1400 gpm pumps. In 1989-90, the project was improved by relocating the diversion structure downstream in order to impound additional water from a tributary and the addition of another pump. Previously one pump was operated at a time. Present operation calls for two pumps with one standby. Due to hydraulics of a single 12" pipe line, two pumps allow approximately 2,000 gpm to flow. The facility is used primarily during times of drought and low water levels at the dam. There is a 4 mile distance between the station and the water treatment plant and a large volume of water is needed to keep the water flowing.

The water from the river is of higher quality than the dam water.

iii) There are eight deep wells in the system, four in Koror and four in Airai. These wells began operation in February of 1990 and help to meet the system demand. Wells vary from pumping capacities of 25gpm to 85gpm. Several other wells have been drilled but have not yet been connected into the system due to lack of funds to install pipelines, pumps, controls, etc.

2. Treatment and Pumping Facilities: The main treatment and pumping center for the system if the water treatment plant (WTP) in Airai State on southern Babeldaob Island, across the K-B Bridge from the capital in Koror. Treatment consists of primary filtration by sand and chlorination before the water is pumped to consumers.

Water entering the WTP is directed to one of the three (a fourth will be completed in December of 1990) automatic valveless gravity filters (AFGF) which use rapid-sand filtration. The filter capacities are 700 gpm each. Filter effluent enters a 100,000 gallon clearwell where it is chlorinated using powdered calcium hypochlorite. A minimum chlorine residual of .2 mg/l is maintained in the finished product throughout the system.

From the clearwell, water is pumped into the system by four pumps, two at 350gpm and two at 1050gpm. Combinations of these pumps are used to achieve desired pumping rates, sometimes as high as 2100-2200 gpm for short periods with all four pumps on line.

3. Distribution and Storage Network: The Koror-Airai Water System consists of approximately 100,000 linear feet of main piping varying in size and material from 12" to 4" and from asphaltic cement to ductile iron to pvc. There is also a short 5000 linear foot section of old Japanese 12" pipe running through down town Koror which is still in use.

There are about 2000 service connections within the system; 1700 in Koror and 300 in Airai. Approximately 1200 of these connections are metered. There are also about 19 main line water meters located throughout the system, of which half are non-functional, hence hindering system water consumption accountability.

Five steel water storage tanks are in the system; three at one million gallons and two at a half million gallons, for a total of four million gallons of storage. One of the tanks is located in southern Airai State, two in central Koror town and two at the extreme ends of Koror State.d

Koror-Airai Water System-Operational Status

While the water system's sources and amount of supply are adequate, breakdowns in equipment, lack of spare parts and training, misuse, leaks and waste have contributed to an overall progressive deterioration of the system. Up until late 1990 most of the system's service area has been on limited water hours. Now, about 50% of the service is on 24 hour water. This has been achieved by the installation and monitoring of additional customer service meters and a significant increase in the amount of water pumped into the system.

The main problems causing water hours are leaking main lines and customer service connections, lack of training in the proper operation and maintenance of the system, lack of regular funding for training and the procurement of essential spare parts, and gross water misuse and poor conservation practices by the consumers (including government, industrial, commercial and institutional consumers). Also contributing to this situation is the lack of an adequate water utility management program, particularly in the areas of water metering and billing. This in turn has led to poor water accountability and lack of revenues to properly operate and maintain the water system infrastructure.

A recent study, The Draft Plan of Action: Operations and Maintenance Improvement Program - Republic of Palau, by the Louis Berger International Co. through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers outlines methods and priorities of some of the most critical items in placing the Koror-Airai water System on a sound operational footing. This plan is due to be completed in late 1990 and funded by early 1991.

DIVISION OF DESIGN AND ENGINEERING

Rural Water Systems Project

For the past several years, the Palau Rural Water Systems Project has been one of the main focus points of the Division of Design and Engineering. The project originally stems from a 1984 grant of $4.7 million from the U.S. Congress, through the Department of the Interior and the TTPI, to construct potable water systems in Palau's administration under a Project Grant Agreement (PGA) between Palau and the TTPI which allowed the Republic of Palau (ROP) to totally administer all phases of the work including planning, design and construction.

Plans, specifications and contract documents were produced for 19 village water systems, ranging from rain water catchment tanks to deep water wells to dams on small rivers. Included were contracts for survey and engineering, groundwater exploration and drilling and construction of water systems. Four of the larger systems were put out for competitive bids while five of the smaller systems were constructed by national or local state government employees.

Ten of the systems remain to be built but project funding has been totally depleted. For FY 1991 the U. S. Congress approved an additional $2.5 million which will be sufficient to construct an additional five systems. This will leave five to be constructed. The new funding will be used only for actual construction costs since all design work was previously completed under the original grant.

Ongoing Wastewater Improvements Project

The Bureau of Public Works hired M&E Pacific, Inc. to revise the wastewater system['s operations and maintenance (O&M) manual under a $69,500 contract funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The final copies of the revised wastewater system O&M manual were submitted by M&E Pacific to the

Bureau of Public works in late December 1989.

Currently, work is winding up on Phase III of the House Sewer Connection Project that is funded by a $917,091 grant from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Project funds will be exhausted by the end of January 1991. By that time, approximately 450 house and building sewer connections in Koror will have been completed under Phase III. A grant proposal has been submitted to the EPA for $271,091 to fund the connection of an additional 125 households to the system under Phase IV of the project.

Progress is also being made on Phase I of the Rural Sanitation Project (RSP-I) which is funded by a $484,250 EPA grant. Under RS1P-I, approximately 265 ventilated improved pit privies (VIP's) and 225 greywater soakage pits (GSP's) will be provided individual households and public facilities on the outer islands of Peleliu, Angaur, Kayangel , Tobi, Sonsorol, Pulo Anna and Merir (the last four are located to the southwest of the main archipelago). Most of the project materials for the RSP-I have already arrived on-island. Construction is underway on the Peleliu portion of the project, with approximately 40% of the VIP facilities in Peleliu complete. Work in the remaining locations awaits the delivery of cement from off-island sources.

Future Wastewater Improvements Projects

In July 1989, Palau asked the TTPI to request OICC to arrange for the design of a conventional sewer system for the Echang area of Arakebesang to connect into Arakebesang's existing sewer system. This design will replace the original design concept for Echang which called for individual septic tanks at each household with the effluent from these septic tanks being collected by small diameter gravity sewers and pumped by three or four small pumping stations to sand beds in Echang for treatment and dispersion within the surrounding soil.

To date, the redesign of the Echang system has not yet been funded. Similarly, construction of the system shall also be delayed until funds can be obtained to meet its $1,100,000 estimated construction cost.

In late 1990, the USEPA awarded a $1,300,000 grant to the Trust Territory to fund Rural Sanitation Project II. The project will entail the force account construction of approximately 325 individual and community septic tanks and leachfield systems in the states of Airai and Aimeliik. Project design and equiprent and materials supply bid packages are expected to be completed by 31 December 1990. Actual construction work is expected to get under way in the fall of 1991 and will take roughly two years to complete.

Approximately $742,300 in EPA grant funds will become available in 1991 for additional wastewater improvements in Palau. This money will be used to fund future wastewater improvements in accordance with the EPA approved priority list developed by Palau's Environmental Quality Protection Board and Public Works officials. Tentatively, the next project to be funded shall be the construction of the Malakal sewer extension project at an estimated cost of $340,000.

The Republic of Palau is also requesting financial assistance from the U.S. Congress and the Department of the Interior to fund the expansion of the Malakal STP from a 1.0 MGD to a 2.5 MGD facility. The total cost of the Malakal STP Expansion Project, including administration, contract management, design, construction, inspection and start-up is extimated to be roughly $12,000,000.

DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE

This division is responsible for the maintenance of public facilities which include government office buildings, school buildings, hospital buildings and other structures. The division is also responsible for the maintenance of roads and public grounds.

Buildings

Major renovations at the Airai Airport Terminal Building are about 30% complete. The work is in progress and should be completed in June of 1991.

Construction of the new Public Safety Building and renovations of the existing Public Safety facility is about 75% complete. This project should be finished by February 1991.

Construction of the new Ministry of Administration building to house the offices of the Bureau of Program and Budget, Bureau of Public service System, Revenue and Taxation and Utilities Collection is 100% complete.

The renovation of the Vice President's office building is 100% complete.

The renovation of the President's and Traditional Chief's buildings is about 85% complete. The work will be finished in December 1990.

Roads

The Support Services Branch of the Bureau of Public Works Division of maintenance is currently responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of approximately 22.3 miles of paved roads and 15.3 miles of coral and gravel surfaced roads falling under the authority of the government. With the exception of 5 miles of paved road in Airai State and shorter roads in 4 states on Babeldaob, all of Palau's paved roads are located in Koror State. The main unpaved roads under the government's jurisdiction include the 12 mile Airai-Aimeliik road to the IPSECO power plant in Aimeliik and the 2.5 mile Ngerikiil road to the Gaden Booster Pump Station.

Most of Palau's paved roads were surfaced in the early 1980's and have not been resurfaced since then due to a lack of funds. Consequently, many of these paved roads are in poor to bad condition including the completely failed section of road leading to the Palau National Airport. In addition, the condition of the Koror-Babeldaob (K-B) Bridge which links Koror to Palau's largest island, continues to deteriorate. Palau's unsurfaced roads are also in relatively poor condition due to the limited manpower, equipment and financial resources available to the Support Service Branch.

The U.S. Government has indicated that it may provide approximately $1,200,000 in 1991 for road repairs and repair of the K-B bridge. The road repairs are currently being designed and consist of the failed section of the airport road and some patching for the worst road sections in Koror. Approximately $800,000 will be used for road repairs with the remaining money used for repairs to the bridge. A study prepared by the Bureau of Public Works in June of 1989 estimated that a complete overhaul of both the roads in Palau and the bridge could cost about $10,000,000.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Wastewater Facilities

General: At present, Koror State has the only municipal wastewater system in Palau. Wastewater disposal in the other states of Palau is accomplished with individual household systems ranging from modern flush toilet-septic tank systems to pit and over-the-water privies (benjos).

Koror Wastewater System

The Sewer Branch of the Bureau of Public Works (BPW) is responsible for operating and maintaining the municipal wastewater system in Koror State. Presently, the Sewer Branch has a staff of ten men. As the system ages and becomes more heavily loaded, the Sewer branch work force will eventually have to be increased to fourteen operators and technicians and one superintendent so that enough manpower will be available to properly operate and maintain the system.

The municipal wastewater system in Koror State now serves approximately 6,000 to 7,000 people living on the islands of Koror, Arakabesang and Malakal. The system's wastewater collection facilities consist of approximately twenty miles of gravity sewers and force mains, thirty-five satellite sewage pump stations and three major pump stations.

Raw wastewater is collected and pumped to the Malakal Sewage Treatment Plant located on Malakal. The STP is designed as a 1.0 million gpd trickling biofilter type secondary treatment plant.

During the first six months of 1990, raw wastewater flows to the Malakal STP averaged .82 MGD. However, during the last six months of 1990, average flows to the plant increased to 1.06 MGD, roughly equivalent to the design capacity of the plant. This large increase in flow coincided with the extension of 24 hour water service to approximately 60% of Koror's population. The additional flow is attributed to poor water conservation and leaking plumbing fixtures in many of the households connected to the public sewer system. It is hoped that influent wastewater flows will stabilize and perhaps even decrease as water service becomes more reliable and better water metering, billing and collection practices are adopted.

Influent flows to the plant are steadily increasing as additional hook-ups to the collection system are made under the USEPA funded Palau House Sewer Connection Project. Work is now underway on Phase III of the project. To date, over 1,200 existing and stubbed lateral connections for future hook-ups have been completed under the program. A proposal to connect an additional 125 households under Phase IV of the project has been submitted to USEPA for approval.

Since average wastewater flows have already reached the Malakal STP's 1.0 MGD treatment capacity, the Republic of Palau is actively seeking financial assistance from the U.S. Government to expand the plant to a 2.5 MGD facility as recommended in the Palau District Wastewater Facilities Plan.

Presently, the trickling biofilter at the Malakal STP is inoperable. The Trust Territory Government has provided Palau with a grant of $158,000 to repair the trickling filter and purchase critical parts and supplies for the wastewater system. Of this amount $60,000 was set aside to repair the filter under an ongoing water and wastewater improvement project being administered by the U.S. OICC. The repairs to the trickling filter should be completed by the end of December 1990. The remaining $98,000 has already been used to buy badly needed service vehicles, parts and supplies for the system.

The 1988 Berger Report included a review of the Palau wastewater system. This study identified $577,000 worth of design and construction related deficiencies in the system. A breakdown of these deficiencies and or recommended improvements are as follows: 1) $145,000 to convert the variable speed pumps at the last pump station to constant (two-speed) pumps and enlarge the pump station wetwell; 2) $10,000 to raise low-lying manholes and relay problem sewer lines; 3) $50,000 to fund an infiltration/inflow identification and correction study; 4) $125,000 to construct a new sludge drying bed facility at the Malakal STP; 5) $10,000 to install a bypass line around the chlorine contact basin; 6) $4,500 to install an access hatch into the clarigester digester compartment; 7) $7,500 to repair sewage pump stations of 15 horsepower or larger in size. It is anticipated that the U.S. Congress and Department of the Interior will fund the corrections of these deficiencies in FY 1991 or 1992.

PALAU MARITIME AUTHORITY

The Palau Maritime Authority is a semi-autonomous government agency mandated under Title 27 of the Palau National Code to negotiate foreign fishing agreements to allow tuna fishing within the Trust Territory's 200 mile 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It is also responsible for managing regulating living marine resources within the zone. The agreements negotiated by the Authority are approved by the Palau National Congress before they become effective.

During the period of this report, five foreign fishing agreements were in effect. These agreements are with (1) Fisheries Associations of Japan; (2) Multi lateral Fisheries Treaty with the United States; (3) Palau International Traders Incorporated; (4) Palau Marine Industries Corporation; and (5) Tae Young Fisheries Company.

FOREIGN FISHING AGREEMENTS

1. Fisheries Associations of Japan

Due to the inability of the Palau Maritime Authority and the

Japanese Fisheries Association to hold necessary consultations because of time constraints, the parties agreed to extend the existing agreement, which was scheduled to be terminated on July 31, 1990. It is now good for another six months or until 31 January 1991. The Authority and the Japanese Fisheries Associations met in Manila in June of 1990 to conclude a more formal agreement. Another round of consultation is scheduled for mid-December 1990 in order to conclude a new agreement before the current one expires.

Under this extension, the Authority allowed up to 290 fishing vessels of the Associations to fish in Palau's 200 mile EEZ for a cash fee of 35 million yen, paid in a single lump sum payment. The Goods and Services component of the agreement was disregarded. The number of permits that have been issued to date under this agreement is shown in the table below.

2. Multilateral Fisheries Treaty with the United States: This is a fisheries treaty between the government of the United States and several governments of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency. This is the third annual period of the Treaty that went into effect on 15 June 1988. This treaty is being administered and monitored by the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) based in Honiara, Solomon Islands. The Treaty is for a period of five years from the effective date.

During the period the treaty is in force, the Government of the United States shall pay an annual cash payment to member countries of $10 million U.S. as a fee for forty vessels for the life of the treaty. The Fishing industry adds about $1.75 million annually. Additionally, the Pacific Island countries that are parties to the treaty have equal access to the $250,000 available for technical assistance each year from the United States. Table 4 below lists the amount of revenues received by Palau under each fisheries arrangement.

3. Palau International Traders Incorporated (PITI): This fishing agreement with a locally registered corporation is for a period of five years from October 1985. The Agreement was therefore scheduled to be terminated by 29 October 1990. Negotiations between the Authority and PITI to conclude a new agreement were underway and the parties hoped to submit it to the Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK) before it adjourned by the end of October. The agreement allows the operation of longline and pole and line vessels in Palau's 200 mile EEZ. There were about 249 fishing vessels issued licenses to fish for the company. Under this agreement, the fishing fee was based on a per vessel per year fee system. Under this system, an individual vessel pays a set fee based on the size of the vessel.

The PITI is the company that purchased the former Van Camp fishing facility in 1985 and has been using the facility as a base for its longline and pole and line boat operation. It also operates a 707 jet airplane transporting fresh sashimi-quality tuna to Japan.

4. Palau Marine Industries Corporation (PMIC): The first agreement with PMIC started on 20 June 1988. The agreement was for a period of one year with option to extend for another one year period. The Company opted for the second

year period as stipulated in the fishing agreement. Thus the agreement was terminated in June 1990.

During the two year period, PMIC undertook the construction of its shore-based fishing facilities. The construction of the ice-making plant, cold storage, office space, housing complex for foreign fishermen and docking facilities was completed before the termination of the first year agreement. Concurrently the Authority and the PMIC were negotiating for a new agreement to replace the old. A new fishing agreement for a five year period was concluded and ratified by the OEK in June 1990.

The Agreement allows PMIC to bring in up to 120 long-line fishing vessels below 50 gross ton capacity each to the Trust Territory (Palau) during the period of the Agreement. However, it has to pay a lump sum payment of $63,000.00 in advance for 70 vessels each year. Vessel(s) in excess of 70 will each pay a fee of $900.00 per vessel per year. The annual fishing fee will be renegotiated every year in order to maximize the revenue to Palau but will not go below $900.00/vessel.

A license was issued to the company but the Authority has not received any fishing activity report as required under the agreement.

6. Other Operations: The Authority had a fishing agreement with Pacific Marine Incorporated (PMI) initially for two years. After the second year the company collapsed.

There continues to be many inquiries concerning fishing operations by foreign interests, but the Authority is very cautious in reviewing the proposals to ensure maximizing revenues from the marine resources to the people of the Territory. Wise and proper management of the marine resources is also a very strong concern of the Authority.

Table 3

Type and # of vessels licensed

Company	Vessel type	#licensed
1. FAJ	Longliners	135
	Pole/line	02
	Purse seiner	32
2. U.S.	Purse seiners	02
3. PITI	Longliners	245
4. PMIC	longliners	70
5. PMI	longliners	01

Table 4
Fishing fees generated

Agreement	Fees collected
1. FAJ	$250,000.00*
2. U.S. Treaty	170,000.00
3. PITI	117,000.00
4. PMIC	118,000,00**
5. Tae Young	4,000.00
TOTAL	$659,000.00

*Exchange rate $1.00=140 yen (for six month fee)
**$55,000 was for FY89 but collected during FY90.

DIVISION OF MARINE RESOURCES

The Republic of Palau's inshore and offshore fisheries are developed industries for both the subsistence and commercial fishermen. Export of inshore reef fish (primarily to

Guam) exceeded 250 tons this year. Trochus shell exports range from 100 to 300 tons annually. Currently, there is a three year (1990-1992) moratorium on the harvest of trochus, in order to assess this fishery. During this reporting period, the Division of Marine Resources undertook activities that included programs on community fishing port development, inshore resource assessment and management, fish aggregation devices, training, technical assistance, and cooperative programs.

A. Community Fishing Port Development

The fishing port development project has been ongoing since July 1988 under the Japanese government grant aid. The Angaur and Ngerchelong fishing ports are completed. The Ngatpang and Melekeok fishing ports are currently under construction and the seawall is completed for these ports.

B. Rehabilitation of Flake Ice Machine

The ten existing flake ice machines provided by the government of Japan several years ago have undergone maintenance and repair.

C. Inshore Management Program

A fisheries biologist (US Department of Interior funded) was hired in February 1990 to develop and implement an inshore fisheries management plan for Palau. Historical (1983-1989) and current data (1990) has been compiled for the major fish outlet, the Palau Federation of Fishing Associations (PFFA). At least 40% of all fish landings are channeled through PFFA. Export data on outgoing cargo is being compiled from manifest forms from Continental Airlines. Data is being collected from five major fish markets. Length frequency data is being collected for the ten top reef fish species. Stock assessment for the top commercial reef fish and invertebrates has also begun.

D. Fish Aggregation Device Program (FAD)

All sites were surveyed for potential FAD deployment. The design of the FAD was finalized and all necessary hardware ordered.

E. Overseas Training

Nine Palauans have been sent abroad to attend training programs or courses in fisheries. Four students are completing their second year of training towards a Diploma in Tropical Fisheries at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji, sponsored by the International Center of Ocean Development (ICOD). Two fishermen operating state fishing vessels attended a three month training program in Okinawa sponsored by the Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation (OFCF). One Palauan went for training on ice plant maintenance. One staff member from PFFA completed a ten month training program on fish handling in Japan sponsored by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Our staff statistician went for a three week training on data management sponsored by the Foreign Fishing Agency (FFA) and ICOD.

F. Technical Assistance

A two-week computer training course on data and word processing was provided by a computer officer from FFA for the staff members. A one-week scuba maintenance course was provided by funds from ICOD for the staff. A fisheries officer from FFA set up the framework for an inaugural Annual Report for Marine Resources. A computerized library system was set up by the FFA staff librarian.

G. Cooperative Programs.

The Palau Community Action Agency and Marine Resources are working jointly on the deployment of three FADS to enhance fishing activity. The South Pacific Commission ongoing tuna tagging program in the Pacific has been assisted by the staff with the logistics of their entry into Palau's waters, active participation in the fish tagging operation in Palau and the collection of returned tags.

All projects described will be funded for 1991 including a one-year position for a Fisheries Information Officer and a Fish Poster Project.

An inaugural Annual Report for 1990 is presently being prepared.

MICRONESIAN MARICULTURE DEMONSTRATION CENTER (MMDC)

A. Cooperative Programs

MMDC is presently collaborating with each of the 14 coastal states of Palau in establishing small giant clam demonstration farms and sanctuaries. MMDC also makes seed clams available at low cost or no cost to individuals in the private sector in Palau for commercial farming.

B. Visitors Accommodations

Two dormitory buildings accommodating up to 10 persons are available for visiting researchers at $20.00/day. Full information regarding costs, logistics and research permit requirements are available from the Manager of MMDC.

C. Facilities

In addition to the dormitories, MMDC maintains an administrative office, six project offices and an extensive system of mariculture tanks with flowing seawater and aeration. The giant clam hatchery consists of approximately 60 concrete tanks of 5-10 tons volume and 1660ft. State of the art intensive hatchery. Laboratory equipment consists of compound and dissecting microscopes, balances, centrifuges, dissolved oxygen meters, air pumps, pH meters and a 20 cu. ft. freezer. The giant clam hatchery has facilities for processing clam meat and shells and for packing clam meat in heat-sealed, stretch-wrapped containers.

Three Macintosh computers are on line with accessories including dot matrix and laser printers, floppy and hard disc drives, mass data storage backup systems, backup power supplies and a full complement of software for word processing, statistical analyses, financial analyses and databases.

Three boats are available for rental from MMDC including a 12 meter Yamaha diesel for US$ 200/day with driver and two 8-meter speedboats for US$120 per day less fuel. Local drivers are mandatory on all boat charters. Scuba equipment is available for rental at local dive shops but not at MMDC.

D. Publications

In 1990 MMDC used desktop publishing technology to produce a 230 page illustrated technical manual on giant clam farming. A 20 minute video program featuring the giant clam hatchery was also filmed and edited in house. The video and manual were funded by PFDF. MMDC published The MMDC Bulletin on a semi annual basis and distributes this newsletter to an international mailing list of 300 addresses. A comprehensive bibliography listing articles on all aspects of sea farming, fisheries and the Palau Marine Environment was published in late 1989 as a collaborative project between MMDC, MRD and the UN FAO South Pacific Aquaculture Development Program.

E. Mariculture Center

Scope and Activities: MMDC, serves the Republic of Palau by developing, demonstrating and promoting appropriate sea farming technology. MMDC also serves as a regional sea farming training center, a marine science research laboratory and a popular tourist attraction. The MMDC's five core programs have each been in operation for at least five years. These include:

1. Giant clam hatchery, sea farming, export and technical training.
2. Hawksbill turtle research and conservation.
3. Trochus shell resource assessment and resource management.
4. Visiting scientist program.
5. Tourist exhibits.

F. Educational Programs

MMDC offers on a continuous basis a practical, 30 day training course entitled "Introduction to Giant Clam Mariculture." The course has been completed to date by about 75 Pacific Islanders.

G. MMDC Grants, Income and Production

Table 5
Grants received in FY 1990

U.S. Department of the Interior/University of Hawaii Sea Grant: Operations and Maintenance	$120,000
ICOD (Canada) Palau Giant Clam Training and Conservation	$15,000
PFDF Regional Yield Trials for two commercially Important Giant Clam Species:	$96,000

Table 6
Clam Hatchery Production
FY1990

No. of 5 Mo. Seed Clams Produced:	1,061,206
No. of International Shipments:	100
No. of Domestic Shipments:	39
No. of Students trained in 30 day Clam Course:	9
Revenues from clam hatchery:	$122,897

Table 7
Hawksbill Turtle Hatchery

Total number of turtles released to date: 2,354

Revenues from gate fees: $4,636.00

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND ENTOMOLOGY

The Division is charged with the responsibilities of providing Palau-wide conservation and entomology plans and directions. The former refers to the wise use and protection or preservation of the soil, water/marine life, air, archaeological remains, flora and fauna and other resources. The latter deals with the study of insects in general and in particular the identification of and control of pests with known, proper and safe control measures. Also under this section of the Division, identification of insects and other pests intercepted by Plant and Animal Quarantine Inspectors is provided for as well as appropriate control measures.

Visitors: Many local people visited the Biology Laboratory. These people came to see the snake, the herbarium and specimens kept there.

Several groups of people, notably experts, came to make environmental assessment reports for certain business group projects. Many of these visitors, instead of going directly to the sites, came to request biological information at the Laboratory.

In addition, there were several organized Palau Elementary School groups accompanied by their teachers and parents who visited.

Entomology: In the Entomology Section of the Division, the following projects were carried out:

1. Brown Dog ticks. There were several outbreaks of the Brown Dog Tick reported from several houses on Koror. The entomology staff visited the sites and offered appropriate control measures.

2. Pest control and identification measures: An outbreak of phytophagous mites occurred during the period on cassava (tapioca) and papayas. Chemical control with certain acaricides was recommended to farmers who could apply the chemical properly.

Four predatory mites were imported from California to be used to control the phytophagous mites. However, due to logistic problems, the mites arrived dead. An attempt will be made to import the same predatory mites for introduction to Palau in the near future when funds and better means of transportation are found.

3. Dried Insect Specimens: Like the herbarium, the dry insect collection was partly damaged with psocide and other storage pests due to lack of care. All of the insect cabinets and drawers were checked and cleaned. Insect repellants were placed in all of the drawers to repel storage pests in the future.

Alcohol and formalin were provided in the jars containing wet specimens. This will continue when both preservatives become available again.

4. Visits to local gardens: Many local trips were made around Koror and Babeldaob to

specimens. This will continue when both preservatives become available again.

4. Visits to local gardens: Many local trips were made around Koror and Babeldaob to various farms and gardens meeting with farmers and gardeners. In all of these trips, pest identification and their control were discussed. Other detailed instructions with demonstrations were provided to those people who came to the Biology Laboratory.

5. Chromolaena odorata: The Siam weed, as reported previously, is a new arrival. This noxious weed is spreading from Peleliu to Koror and Airai and is in a localized area in Aimeliik. Now the weed is common on Koror and Airai along the road to and in Aimeliik.

6. Other biological control agents for other insect pests like scales and the spiraling whitefly were collected and distributed to seriously affected farmers.

The production, maintenance and increase of the biological control agent, Pareuchaetes pseudoinsulata, continued with several field introductions. So far the program has not succeeded in establishing the biological agent moth in the field. Efforts are continuing. The experience in Guam and Yap indicated that persistance will succeed.

7. List of insects: A list of insects and weeds affecting forestry trees was made and sent to the local forestry office. The list was eventually sent by our foresters to the U.S. Forest Service to be included in an official list to be published later.

8. Some dried plants were brought to the Biology Laboratory by customs officials of the government. The plants were brought in by a Chinese visitor who reported the plants were for medical purposes. The Laboratory staff checked the specimens and found that the plants were poppies, the source of opium. The customs official was advised of the finding.

9. Conference/workshops: The Division of Conservation and Entomology participated in the following:

a: SPREP Intergovernmental meeting held in Noumea, New Caledonia.

b. Agroforestry Extension Seminar.

c. The Chief Conservationist participated in several local meetings where he gave lectures on the conservation and entomological problems in Palau.

10. List of Plants: A list of plants common to Palau is now being revised. The new list will contain the plants' names in the local vernacular and then the common English names. The list will also show families of plants and may contain illustrations.

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION

The activities of the Division of Conservationa and Entomology are handled in a renovated prewar Japanese government weather station. The biology laboratory is located in the Palau Science and Botanical Garden in Ngerbeched, Koror State.

Conservation. The staff, with some help from the Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, prepared proposals for short duration studies of some endangered species as follows:

1) Dugong (sea cow)
2) Fruitbat
3) Crocodiles
4) Megapode bird

Other proposals were on:

1) Conservation education and the production of conservation teaching materials with emphasis on the use of local materials.

2) Over-all conservation strategy for Palau.

3) Collection of traditional knowledge (ethnobotany)

4) Tourism - how to utilize tourism with an emphasis on protecting and conserving the environment and the Palauan character.

Efforts were made to implement the Management Plan Phase III for the Ngerukewid Islands Nature Reserve based on the Resource Survey of Ngerukewid. Information was prepared and forwarded to the World Conservation Monitoring Center, Cambridge, U.D. for registering the Ngerukewid Islands Nature Reserve in the 1989 UN List of National Parks and Protected Areas around the world.

The Resources and Development Staff, with the help of SPREP, made an application to the WWF Australia for a U.S. $50,000 grant to implement Phase III of the Ngerukewid Island Nature Reserve Management Plan. Word received during the Intergovernmental Meeting on the SPREP Action Plan held in Noumea, New Caledonia last September 1990 was that about U.S. $25,000 may be made available sometime in February of 1991.

The Resources and Development Staff, with the help of the Nature Conservancy's legal advisor, made a draft legislative proposal to amend certain portions of the existing law governing the Ngerukewid Island Nature Reserve. Now the draft legislation is being reviewed by all Resources and Development staff and interested persons before submission to the National Congress (OEK) for enactment.

Other proposed legislation submitted to the Congress for action included:

1) A hunting season for fruitbat;
2) Predeparture and inspection and certification of vessels and aircraft departing Guam to Palau to ensure that no brown tree snake will be on board;
3) A forestry soil conservation and wildfire management program for Palau's forests;
4) A study of traditional fishing grounds in Palau's waters;
5) A research permitting

system; and
6) The establishment of a Natural Heritage Reserve System for Palau.

A Palau conservation video, entitled "Palau - Conserve Our Precious Environment," was produced by the staff of the Bureau of Resources and Development with assistance from SPREP, SPC Media Training Centre, Suva, Fiji, the Palau Community Action Agency, the Bureau of Education Language Media Unit, KGFT Public Television Guam and the Belau National Museum. The financial support was provided by the east-West Center under a grant from the John D and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation and by SPREP.

The final touches are now being provided by the various agencies involved and the final product will be available soon for public viewing.

Three Conservation posters were prepared by the Conservation staff. They are now being printed in New Zealand. Both the SPREP and the East-West Center through the Macarthur's Foundation grant provided financial and other support.

Personnel: The Division is staffed by three persons. The staff Scientific Illustrator for the past 30 years, Mr. Takesi Suzuki, passed away during the year. His illustrations of Palau's birds and plants have appeared in many specialized publications over the years.

Illustrations: Twenty-five medicinal plants were illustrated by Mr. Suzuki during the year. A map project reported last year has been completed.

Herbarium: The herbarium kept at the was checked for damages from the weather. Many specimens have been damaged. Where possible, replacements were made and insect repellents were placed to prevent further damage.

Herpetology: A 7 1/2 foot snake was caught in Ngerbeched, Koror State. The snake was sent to the Fish and Wildlife Service in Hawaii for proper identification. It was definitely not a (Guam) Brown Tree Snake and it was not one of the indigenous varieties.

A visiting scientist, a herpetologist from the University of California, donated several identified specimens that are now being held at the Biology Laboratory.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

The Division of Agriculture hosted a one week workshop on root crops sponsored by UNDP/FAO. Another workshop on livestock husbandry with emphasis on hog production also sponsored by UNDP/FAO lasted for one week. One quarantine inspector underwent an attachment training in Guam for 6 weeks funded by the UNDP/SPC Crop Protection Project.

Palau Agriculture Revolving Fund:

The revolving fund created by the Palau National Congress continued to provide farmers with small farm tools, machinery, seeds, livestock feeds and other farm supplies. Sales for Fiscal year 1990 totalled $110,656.00.

Livestock:

The total number of egg laying chickens increased to a little over 11,000. Production level was maintained at 75%.

The Australorp distribution program distributed 1,095 four-week old chicks. Commercialized piggeries have more than 100 sows and backyard pig raising is getting more popular in the villages.

Forestry:

A $29,000 grant was approved by the USDA Forest Service for the Palau forestry program for fiscal year 1990. This grant covers library and herbarium renovation, pest/disease control, nursery operations and forestry scholarships. The USDA Forest Service has continued to assist the Palau Forestry Program not only in monetary form but also with personnel training. Palau hosted the Philippine-American Pacific Agroforestry Extension Seminar this year.

The Palau Forestry Program planted a total of 3.5 acres of acasia species in various parts of Babelthaob Island for various reasons: soil stabilization, beautification and as a seed source. A total of 8 acres of various seed plantations were clear-brushed as a part of annual maintenance. A total of 60 Norfolk Islands pine trees were cut and sold for Christmas trees. The Forestry Program distributed 6,000 timber and ornamental seedlings to farmers, schools and state governments.

Extension:

Rental of farm equipment has resulted in the cultivation of small gardens which added up to a total of 33.12 acres. Most are planted with root crops: cassava, sweet potato, dryland taro and some vegetables. Most of these farms are located in Airai, Aimeliik and Koror States where the road system makes the gardens accessible.

Some 2,743 seedlings of fruit crops and vegetables were distributed during the year.

PART VI
POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Administrative advancement

The Executive Branch Organization Act of 1990, which became law on 27 July 1990, provides the Executive Branch with eight ministries:

1. Ministry of State
2. Ministry of Justice
3. Ministry of Resources and Development
4. Ministry of Commerce and Trade
5. Ministry of Administration
6. Ministry of Health
7. Ministry of Education
8. Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs

The President shall, by executive order, devise and implement a restructuring of the entire organization framework of the national government.

The Executive Order #75 which raised the salaries of teachers and nurses contingent on the availability of funds as reported last year has been fully implemented.

The total government employment at the end of fiscal year 1990 was 1,410. This represents a decrease of 4% from the previous year's level of 1,472.

OLBIIL ERA KELULAU (CONGRESS)
Legislative Process

The "Olbiil Era Kelulau" is Palau's national legislative body and is composed of two equal houses--the Senate and the House of Delegates. Although the two houses are equal under the Constitution of Palau, the Senate has the additional power of advice and consent. There are thirty members of the Third Olbiil Ear Kelulau--14 Senators and 16 Delegates. Each congress serves a term of four years. The term of the incumbent Third Olbiil Era Kelulau is from 1989 to 1992.

Senators represent geographic districts determined according to population by a reapportionment commission. The Senate is reapportioned every eight years. There are fourteen senators at present with four of them from the northern part of Palau, nine from Koror, and one from the southern islands. There are sixteen delegates, one from each of the sixteen states of Palau. Members of the Olbiil Era Kelulau may be removed from office only by recall or impeachment.

Each house of the Olbiil Era Kelulau establishes its own rules of procedure. Accordingly, the Senate's rules of procedure call for eight standing committees while the House of Delegates has nine standing committees. Special and joint committees may be created by joint resolution from time to time as the need arises.

The leadership of the Senate consists of a President, Vice President and Floor Leader with an executive committee consisting of these presiding officers and all standing committee chairmen. The leadership of the House of Delegates consists of the Speaker, Vice Speaker and Floor Leader and an executive committee as well. Each house maintains a central supporting staff, including individual committee staffing, who are supervised by each respective clerk. In addition, separate offices of the Budget Officer and Administrative officer are jointly maintained by both houses to support the two houses in each office's respective area of responsibilities.

The Constitution of Palau requires that a bill pass three separate readings on three separate days in each house before it becomes law. A bill will be put up for first reading upon introduction. Once a bill is passed on first reading, it will be assigned by the presiding officer to one or more of the standing committees for a report. A committee, after extensive consideration of the bill, may choose to report it out or let it die without report. The report may be favorable and may recommend amendments as well, or may be unfavorable, in which case it will progress no further.

A bill passing second reading will be referred to the Legislative Counsel for review as to form and legal sufficiency. The Legislative Counsel will make his report on the bill, including any recommended corrective, but not substantive, amendments. The bill will then be placed on the calendar for third reading, when the full house will vote to either pass the bill with corrective amendments or to reject it. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to the bill's passage on third and final reading.

If the bill passes third reading, it is then transmitted to the other house of the Olbiil Era Kelulau where it undergoes essentially the same process. If passed by the other house in a modified form, it will be returned to the original house, which will consider whether to accept or reject the changes. If the changes are rejected, a conference committee is appointed by the presiding officers of each house, which will attempt to reach agreement on the amendments. If they report that they are able to do so, each house will vote on the changes proposed by the conference.

A bill enacted by the Olbiil Era Kelulau is then engrossed and transmitted to the President. The President has 15 days within which to either sign the bill or veto it. In the latter case the bill is returned within the fifteen days to the Olbiil Era Kelulau with a statement of the reasons for the veto. If the bill is not returned within this period, it may become law without action by the president. All bills signed by the President or allowed to become law without his signature are then transmitted to the Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial Affairs, Dept. of the Interior in Washington D.C. for review for consistency with applicable federal law, the Trusteeship Agreement or treaties in force. The Assistant Secretary has

20 days in which to determine to allow the bill to become law or to suspend all or part of the legislation. Secretarial Order 3119 and later Order 3142 contain this provision for approval of all legislation passed by the government of Palau.

In the event of a veto by the President, the Olbiil Era Kelulau may, within thirty days of receipt of the President's veto, override such veto by a vote of two-thirds majority of each house. The President also has line item veto authority on appropriations bills subject to the same procedure.

The President may also refer a bill back to the Olbiil Era Kelulau with recommendations for amendment. In this case, the Olbiil Era Kelulau may repass the bill on third reading either with or without the President's recommendations. In either case, the bill is again transmitted to the President for his action within 15 days.

In addition to bills that become law, if enacted and not suspended by the Administering Authority, the Olbiil Era Kelulau may entertain resolutions. There are four different types of resolutions--Senate Joint Resolutions, House Joint Resolution, Senate Resolutions and House Resolutions. The joint resolutions may originate in either house, but require adoption by both houses while single resolutions require adoption by only the house that originated the resolution. Resolutions do not go through readings but are simply adopted as the case may be. The Senate exercises its power of advice and consent on presidential appointments by adoption of Senate single resolutions with affirmative votes of two-thirds majority of the Senate. The will of the Olbiil Era Kelulau is expressed by means of resolutions, e.g. approval of a treaty or agreement is expressed through adoption of a resolution.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE THIRD OEK

1. Establishment of the Palau Visitors Authority Fund into which tourism generated revenues are deposited and in turn used for programs and activities designed to develop and promote the tourism industry in Palau.
2. Enactment of the Executive Reorganization Act which increased the number of ministries from five to eight, but had the over-all effect of reducing government costs by at least half a million dollars by eliminating unnecessary directorship positions.
3. The National Archives Act was passed into law providing for the collection and preservation of government documents and records.
4. The Senate confirmed Mr. Regis Akitaya to head the Ministry of National Resources, thereby setting the record as the youngest person ever to serve on the President's cabinet.
5. The Senate also confirmed Ms. Dilmei Olkeriil to head the Ministry of Community and Cultural Services, thereby making her the first woman ever to hold a cabinet position.

LAWS PASSED IN FY 1990

Republic of Palau Public Law (RPPL) 3-20 To amend Section 19 of RPPL No. 3-19 regarding a pay increase for government employees, to provide for a phased implementation of such pay raise, amend PNC 422 to require annual performance ratings of civil service employees.

RPPL 3-22 To repeal 17 PNC 3201 and establish procedures for the exercise of the presidential power to grant pardons, commutations and reprieves, and to suspend and remit fines and forfeitures.

RPPL 3-25 To amend RPPL 3-23 to extend the time in which the national census may be conducted and the result reported, and to provide for the examination of census responses by the United States Census Bureau.

RPPL 3-27 To authorize and supplement appropriations to the sum of $81,555 for testing and immunization against Hepatitis B.

RPPL 3-30 To reorganize the Executive Branch of the National Government and to amend 2 PNC 102 to create additional ministries.

RPPL 3-31 To exempt from taxation under title 40 PNC Division 2, Section 1001-1901, as amended, national or citizens of foreign countries providing goods and services with respect to grant-in-aid assistance projects whose terms require exemption from internal taxes or fiscal levies as condition precedent to awarding grant-in-aid projects.

RPPL 3-32 To establish a national policy promoting the upgrading of athletic facilities in the Republic, to identify priority projects of this type, to authorize the sum of not less than $500,000 over the next four years for this purpose.

RPPL 3-34 To prescribe the framework for foreign investment in the Republic of Palau to repeal sections 101 of 167 of Chapter 1 of Title 28 of PNC.

RPPL 3-37 to authorize and to appropriate $1,907,933 in the form of a continuing resolution for obligation for the month of November of fiscal year 1990.resolution for obligation for the month of November of Fiscal year 1990.

ELECTIONS HELD IN FY 1990

8 March 1990 - Airai State Constitutional Referendum to adopt a new constitution.

28 March 1990 - Airai General Election to elect the governor and members of the state legislature under the new constitution.

29 May 1990 - Kayangel State Fourth General Election to elect the governor and members of the state legislature.

31 July 1990 - Angaur State Special Election to elect a new governor following the resignation of Abel Suzuki as state governor.

9 August 1990 - Ngiwal State third General Election to elect the

members of the state legislature.

Table _____

Certified Results of the Plebiscite on the Compact of Free Association held on 6 February 1990

Total Registered Voters	11,040
Total new Voters	232
Total registered voters	**11,272**
Total Ballots Cast	7,747
Total "yes" ballots	4,633
Total "no" ballots	2,988
Total Void ballots	5
Total Blank Ballots	11
Total Rejected Ballots	110
Percent yes	60.89%
Percent no	39.29%
Other	1.6%

Certified 16 Feb. 1990

PART VII
SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In Palau, in the Western Carolines, hamlets were traditionally ruled by a council of 10 titled male chiefs and a parallel advisory staff of 10 female chiefs, each representing one of the ranking clans of the community. In addition to these two councils, both men and women were, and continue to be, grouped in numerous societies for social and economic purposes. Palau's hamlets were loosely linked into village clusters constituting today's states. These village clusters in turn were lined in alliances with one of the two greater semi-states, north and south, each headed by a high chief, the Reklai in the North and the Ibedul in the South. Due to rapid change in the traditional system, however, today's younger, educated people have been able to assume greater positions of prestige and responsibility in the community regardless of traditional rank.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Trust Territory inhabitants are guaranteed basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the constitutions of the national and state governments which now make up the Trust Territory (Palau), as well as those set forth in the Trust Territory Code. These include:

- Freedom of Religion, speech, press, right of assembly, and petition;

- No slavery or involuntary servitude;

- Protection against unreasonable search and seizure;

- No deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law;

- No ex-post facto laws:

- Excessive bail, excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment prohibited;

- Freedom of migration and movement within the Territory;

- The maintenance of free elementary education;

- No imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligations;

- Writ of habeas corpus;

- No quartering of soldiers in private houses;

- Trade and property rights protection;

- Due recognition of local customs.

The right of petition is used freely. Inhabitants have frequently petitioned the United Nations as well as the Administering Authority.

INDIGENOUS RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Christianity has supplanted the

earliest indigenous beliefs. Superstition, however, is still prevalent and a devout Christian may still cling firmly to beliefs in ghosts and spirits, both good and evil. In Palau, the Modignai Church is an indigenous non-Christian religion.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

Both Protestant and Catholic Missions operate in the Territory.

The United Church Board of World Ministries and the Society of Jesus represent the predominant Protestant and Catholic Mission groups; the Liebenzell Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Assembly of God are also active. The Bishop of the Catholic Vicariate of the Marshall and Caroline Islands maintains headquarters at Chuuk while covering Palau.

New missionary organizations desiring to become established in the Territory must have the necessary means of support and accommodations and must meet other requirements as well.

OFFICE OF ARCHIVES

Over the past year the main office of Archives has concentrated on providing support to the archival program in the Territory. All filmed files and records have been transferred and only finalizing a computerized index system usable on a PC computer remains to be accomplished as part of the original archival project.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transition from the Trust Territory Social Security System to the Palau Social Security System (ROPSSS) is now complete. The Administration has turned its attention to the major projects commenced during the first and second fiscal year, including legislation submitted to the Olbiil Era Kelulau and the totalization agreements with the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the United States. ROPSSS is still in its formative stage, and it will take a few years to complete its establishment as a fully independent and unique system.

The Administration's accounting system is on a cash basis and the value of assets are stated at market value rather than book value.

MEMBERSHIP

ROPSSS covers all workers in Palau and covers Palauan citizens working outside of Palau, including self-employed workers if they have at least one employee or have gross revenues of over $10,000 but excluding family employment. As of the end of the 1990 fiscal year, ROPSSS had an estimated 14,000 workers who are either now contributing or have contributed at some time in the past to ROPSSS.

During the 1990 fiscal year, ROPSSS paid an average of $125,000 in benefits each month to workers or their survivors who have become entitled to benefits. The following shows the number of beneficiaries and average monthly benefit by type of benefit entitlement as of the end of FY 1990.

Table 8

Type of Entitlement	# of persons	Average monthly benefit
Old Age	507	$164.59
Surviving Spouse	195	92.37

Surviving Child	288	27.66
Disability	20	161.41

Table 9

Disbursements from the ROPSSS trust fund for fiscal year 1990 consist of (1) payments to workers or their survivors who are entitled to benefits, and (2) payments for administrative expenses needed to operate the System as follows:

BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Benefit Payments	
Old Age	$1,067.600
Survivor	368,300
Disability	59,000
Lump Sum	7,100
Administrative Expenses	214,800
Total Disbursements	$1,716,800

Table 10

CONTRIBUTIONS

Receipts into the ROPSSS trust fund during FY 1990 consist of (1) contributions from workers and their employers, and (2) penalties and interest on delinquent contributions as follows:

Contributions:	
Government Employment	$729,900
Private Employment	735,500
Penalties and Interest	5,400
Total receipts	$1,470,800

Table 11

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

ROPSSS maintains a reserve fund of assets in demand deposits. The balance of the assets are under professional management, with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith as the Investment Consultant and Olympic Capital Management as the Investment Adviser. Hawaiian Trust Company serves as the Custodial Trustee. The following displays the investment performance of the ROPSSS assets for FY 1990:

Gross Investment Income	
Interest	$224,000
Dividends	78,700
Realized and unrealized Loss	(199,400)
Total	103,300
Expenses	(58,200)
Net Income	$45,100

Table 12

Market Value of Assets

Assets	
Cash	$69,100
Receivables	900
Investments	
Corporate Stocks	1,879,300
Corporate Bonds	878,500
U.S. Gov't and Agency Obligations	1,256,300
Money Market Funds	683,900
Total Assets	$4,768,000
Liabilities	(2,300)
Net Assets	$,765,700

ADMINISTRATION

During FY 1990, the Administration sent one or more of its members to attend conferences and seminars held off-island. The Administrator and the ROPSSS Board members attended a Hawaiian Trust Company investment seminar held in Hawaii in January of 1990. The Deputy Administrator attended a management training held in Saipan in February of 1990.

The Administrator and the Board chairman participated in negotiations to establish a totalization agreement between the U.S. Social Security System and the ROPSSS in November of 1989. At present, no agreement has been established.

The Administration is finalizing a totalization agreement developed in 1989 with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands which is yet to be approved by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

Bureau of Cultural Affairs

Historic Preservation

The Division of Cultural Affairs is mandated by the Palau National Code 19 with the objective to identify and protect the tangible and non-tangible historical and cultural heritage of the Republic of Palau. Each of the sixteen states in the Republic is also empowered by the statute to identify and protect its historical and cultural resources. Legislation or State Historic Acts have been enacted in several states. The methods for identification of these resources is through archaeological surveys and recordation of oral histories. To store data from surveys and recordation of oral histories., there is a Palau Register of Historic Places through which an inventory listing of these resources is compiled for protection. In protecting these resources, the Division must conduct its review of the effects of any proposed private and public projects that may be undertaken. Any public or private construction project must obtain an historic preservation clearance before work begins.

I. Survey and Inventory

About eleven investigative archaeological survey reports for several public and private projects were completed. In addition, two major archaeological reconnaissance surveys of Ngaraard and Ngchesar States were completed.

II. Palau Register of Historic Places

A. A total of eleven historic clearances were approved and issued to the following public and private projects:

1. Shimizu
2. Ngirailemesang Building
3. Ngaraard Road and Dredging
4. Babeldaob Primary Road/Melekeok
5. Delui Fill-in Project
6. Sechelong Channel Dredging/Boat Basin/Ramp and Boat Park
7. NECO Quarry Plant
8. Malakal Marina
9. Medorm Secondary Road
10. Beach and Coastal Improvement Project
11. Ngiwal Road Improvements

B. Nineteen historic sites were approved through the site nomination process and registered with Palau's Register of Historic Places. Among them were the Shinto Shrine in Koror, the Japanese seaplane ramp also in Koror, several traditional men's houses and places of traditional importance to the culture.

III.Oral History and Culture Preservation

Two historians from the states of Ngeremlengui and Angaur were certified by the President to replace the deceased historians of those states.

IV. Other Major Activities

In cooperation with the Micronesian Endowment for Historic Preservation on the Micronesian Resource Study Project, Palau's Archaeology and Ethnography Projects were completed successfully. Products of this project are now available at the Division. Also through this project, a computer data base was made available and installed to help improve the on-going resources management in the historic preservation program.

During the reporting period, the Division of Cultural Affairs and the Historic Preservation Program was awarded a 1990 fiscal year grant in the amount of $72,450.00. This grant is earmarked to complete various projects in the program areas of Administration, Survey and Inventory, Registration, Oral History and Culture Preservation and Review and Compliance.

With the assistance of the University of Oregon Technical Assistance Project, the Ten Year Historical and Cultural Preservation Plan was completed.

Through better understanding of both governments, the National Park Service/Dept. of the Interior and the Office of the President, Government of Palau, a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for the Preservation and Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties was drafted and is now under a final review before it comes into effect in 1991.

V. Training/workshop/conference

The following training, workshops and/or conferences were successfully completed by several staff members of the Division:

1. Communication, Leadership and Management training course;

2. Grantsmanship Training Program;

3. Workshop on New Standardized Palauan Orthography;

4. 1990 Annual National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers;

5. Annual Conference of Association of Social Anthropology in Oceania;

6. Workshop on "interpreting Critical Issues on Resource Management in Pacific Regions;

7. Section 106 Training on "Introduction to federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law";

8. 10th Conference on MEHP Board of Directors;

9. Computer Training on Spreadsheet, Lotus and Data Base;

10. Workshop on Environmental Impact Assessment;

11. Regional Seminar on Integrated Rural Development;

12. Radio Program Production Course and

13. Photography and Darkroom Techniques Course.

DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Division of Parks and Recreation responsibilities are as follows: Facilitate public and private associations and organizations involved in sports; provide, coordinate, and support national and international sports and recreational events; organize and coordinate community fairs and other national festivals; develop and maintain public parks and facilities and to identify and designate in consultation with states, certain locations within the republic as national parks.

Sports teams and events

There are five teams in the Palau Major League baseball organization, six each men's and women's volleyball teams and an elementary school physical education program involving 6th to 8th grade students in 15 states.

The Palau Allstar Baseball Team won the regional championship in competition on Guam and Palau's athlete won 99 gold, silver and bronze medals in the 1990 Micro-Games on Saipan.

Sports Facilities

Due to a lack of facilities, there are a limited number of games in which all states can participate. Each state has an open field for sports. Indoor facilities for indoor games are extremely limited and are located in only one place.

Because of the inadequate facilities, a proposal has been made for technical assistance from the University of Oregon.

During the summer of 1990, the first year of the University of Oregon Technical Assistance Project/Micronesia program was coordinated by Professor Maradel Gale of the Department of Planning Public Policy and Management at the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon. Funding for the technical assistance project was provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Territorial and International Affairs. One of the graduate students was assigned to work with Palau's Parks and Recreation Division.

The Division is responsible for encouraging the development of sports programs and facilities. Currently, the sports facilities of Parks and Recreation are barely adequate for the needs of the community. Major concerns include lack of an indoor recreation facility in Koror and basic sports facilities such as basketball and volleyball courts,and softball fields in other states of Palau. In addition, there is a need to expand the sports program in general.

The purpose of this project is to assist the Division in developing a set of goals and objectives and a plan for programs and facilities improvement. Demand for new or improved programs and facilities was assisted through interviews with agencies and individuals involved in sports programs and/or are interested in developing a large indoor facility. A project proposal has been developed and the Olbiil Era Kelulau has appropriated a limited amount of money for a gymnasium.

BUREAU OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The center of Palau's health system is located on the island of Koror, the capital of the Republic of Palau. McDonald Memorial Hospital is directly accessible to the residents of Koror, the urban center where 68% of the population of Palau resides. The hospital is also accessible to residents of the states of Airai, Aimeliik, and Ngatpang with the recently built road infrastructure. This makes at present a total of 79% of the Palau population having ready access to the hospital. The population from the other 12 states in the republic must rely on the dispensaries for primary care or travel by boat to the hospital in Koror. Travel time between the outlying areas and Koror ranges from 20 minutes to two hours by plane or outboard motor boat. The Southwest Islands that have a total population of about 150 people must wait for the field trip ship to come to Koror for health care. The health assistants assigned to these islands are able to contact the hospital on a daily basis by means of a short wave radio. Emergency evacuation of patients from these islands occur on a case by case basis.

Current Situation

The Director of the Bureau of Health Services or his representative(s) has the following mandate under the Trust Territory Code and the Constitution of the Republic of Palau:

> "...To maintain and improve health and sanitary conditions, minimize and control communicable diseases, establish standards of medical and dental care practice, encourage scientific investigation in the field of health, supervise and administer dispensaries and such other medical and dental facilities..." (General Provisions, Title 63. Trust Territory Code).

> "The National Government shall take positive action to attain these national objectives and implement these national policies...protection of the safety and security of persons and property; promotion of the health and social welfare of the citizens through provision of free or subsidized health care..." (Responsibilities of the National Government, Article VI, Constitution of the Republic of Palau.

II. ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

The Bureau of Health Services is administered by the Director who is under direct supervision on the minister of Social Services. At the time of this writing, a law has passed to have a Ministry of Health which would come directly over the Bureau of Health. (The organization chart in the Statistical Annex is based on the current organization.)

There are four offices directly under the director representing service areas and three divisions representing programs. As cited on the attached organization chart, there are offices of Nursing, Health manpower Development, Health Services Administration, and Health Planning. The divisions represent public Health and Preventive Health Care, Clinical Services and Dental.

A. Offices:

1. Office of Nursing

This office provides the nursing support services to the

Hospital and Public Health. It is responsible to provide an adequate number of nursing personnel to staff all areas requiring nursing service. It is also responsible for ongoing development of and effective nursing care plans to assure quality care.

2. Office of Health Manpower Development

Functions of this office are to continue to assess health manpower and training needs of the nation and plan to ensure that there will continue to be a pool of manpower resources to draw from. This office also spearheads the development of continuing education for nurses and other health professionals in Palau. It is also responsible for coordination of bilateral and internationally funded training programs such as under the WHO, UNFPA, SPC, AIDAB, etc. This office also conducts and coordinates the Health Assistants Training Program where the practical nurses and health assistants are drawn from.

There are two U.S. prepared R.N's in this office.

3. Office of Health Services Administration

This office oversees the functions of the following services: Accounting and all administrative support, administrative aspects of the radiology and laboratory departments, pharmacy, medical warehouse and supplies, bio-medical equipments, housekeeping and laundry, food services and maintenance departments. A computer system is being established within this office to assist in upgrading of health information and better financial and accounting services. A finance management consultant under the Sisters of Mercy contract to assist and train Palauans to take over the administration of the Bureau of Health Services is presently in Palau training two people in this department on better financial and accounting skills. One of these trainees has been identified to undergo three months of training in financial management under World Health Organization and Mercy International Health Services co-sponsorship. The training is scheduled to take place in June 1991. In spite of public announcements advertising the position of Health Services Administrator, there has not been a qualified person hired to take the position. At present, the post is still vacant with the MIHS administrator assisting with the administration management since January 1989. It appears that there are no qualified Palauans available on the island and it is difficult to attract the Palauans living abroad with the available salaries.

Accounting Services: An Internal Finance Accounting Office has been created within the Bureau of Health Services. All financial activities are centralized, and monthly financial statements are produced from this office. Cost centers have been set up, and department heads named for each center to be responsible. The departments heads receive reports detailing expenses for their areas. Budget training is planned for these individuals to enable them to better control expenses and plan future budgets. A computerized billing system is being developed to give a better overview of the cash collections and accounts receivable. A revised fee schedule has been approved and should take effect in December 1990. During the next fiscal year training on the financial system will intensify as the reporting needs become more complex.

4. Office of Health Planning

Like the Health Services office, the post here is also vacant and has been difficult to fill due to lack of qualified and interested people. The problem is the same, with a salary that is not attractive enough to entice qualified people who are working elsewhere outside of Palau. This office is charged with Public Health statistics and all vital statistics and medical records functions of the bureau. It is also charged with the development and revisions of the Palau Health Plan. Vital duties of this office are presently performed by the Office of the Bureau of Health Services Administration.

B. Divisions:

1. Public Health and Primary/Preventative Health Care

The major component of this division is the Palau Community Health Center (CHC) which is beginning its fifth year of operation under a special federal grant fund. This encompasses the preventive and primary health care activities of the Outpatient department, preventive dental services, health services, comprehensive perinatal care and many of the Public Health services, most of which are also funded by special federal grants (see Statistical Annex).

Public Health services include the following programs: Alcohol/Drug Abuse/Child Abuse and Mental Health; family Planning/Family Health; Maternal and Child Health; Immunization; Communicable Disease (including STD, AIDS, TB and Hansen's Disease programs); chronic disease (including Hypertension and diabetes); health education; geriatric home health care; and sanitation and environmental health. This division also oversees and manages the thirteen dispensaries staffed by health assistants and located in strategic sites within Palau.

The CHC is governed by a community-based Board of Directors, an executive director and a medical director (also Chief of Public Health Division). The CHC and its

Board of Directors is a private non-profit agency which receives the grant funds as a co-applicant with the Republic of Palau Bureau of Health Services. These two agencies, public and private, share responsibilities and provide services as delineated within a Memorandum of Understanding. The Executive Director works directly under the supervision of the Director, Bureau of Health Services and also reports to the Board of Directors who also function as an advisory panel to the Director, Bureau of Health Services to set policies and procedures for the provision of health services.

2. Division of Clinical Services

this division comprises all hospital services and programs including emergency medicine, surgical, medical pediatric, obstetrics and gynecology, hemodialysis, physiotherapy, and psychiatry. We have three physicians recruited through the U.S. National Health Services Corps and six local doctors who share the load of inpatient and community health center services on a regular assignment basis. At this time, one of the local doctors who is a graduate of the University of Hawaii School of Medicine is away doing a one year post graduate training in the state of Texas. This training is funded by the World Health Organization. An anesthesiologist who is hired under contract from the Philippines is also seeing outpatients when there is no surgery. Included in this number is the Director of the Bureau of Health Services who also conducts eye clinics on a regular basis at the Outpatient Department.

3. Division of Dental Health Services

At the time of this writing all of the indigenous dentists have retired. One has been retained on a contract due to the extreme shortage of dentists. There are two dentists on contract through the National Health Services Corps and one dental technician hired on contract from the Philippines. Like other departments of the hospital, higher salaries outside of Palau have attracted the dental technician away.

The division of Dental Services is composed of two main departments; clinical services and preventive dental health care. The division had successfully trained five dental chair assistants through financial assistance from the Job Training Partnership Act. A young man has been identified to take a dentistry course in the Philippines through funding from WHO. The training is for five years and is scheduled to commence in early 1991.

Staffing and certification levels, by department and source of funding are shown in the Statistical Annex.

III. PROGRESS ON OBJECTIVES:

A. Health Status Objectives

1. To reduce the number of deaths and illnesses related to alcohol use and abuse by 10% from the 1980 level.

ADMS/ADTR activities for FY90 have included several community education sessions and radio and TV spots for education of the community against alcohol abuse.

Two Mental Health nurses have received training in dealing with substance abuse. One attended the Pacific Basin Drug Free Workshop to learn useful prevention strategies utilizing community and family involvement. The other nurse received a 3-month training course in Australia on the topic of rehabilitation program development.

Rehabilitation activities and treatment: An Alcoholics Anonymous program has been established but so far little response has been generated. This may be due to the social stigma and the closeness of the community which does not provide anonymity.

Despite these activities, there has not yet been a decrease in the number/percent of alcohol-related injuries.

Table 13

Alcohol related injuries, by year and sex, seen at the emergency room:

Year	Males #injuries	Males %	Females #injuries	Females %
1987	214	--	11	--
1988	271	+21%	16	+31%
1989	291	+6.9%	19	+16%

2. To keep the infant mortality rate at a range of 24 to 26 per 1000 live births.

Although large fluctuations in the Infant Mortality Rate exist due to the small denominator, a definite decrease in the mortality rate has been evident. The IMP for C 89 was 16/1000 live births. Thus this objective has been exceeded and will be rewritten to aim for further reductions. (Statistical Annex)

Activities to continue to address this situation will include developing a comprehensive perinatal care program within the CHC which is run in conjunction with the MCH funded activities. Among these activities will be increased efforts to encourage early prenatal care and to reduce the numbers of pregnancies among teenagers.

3. To reduce the number of infant deaths due to prematurity.

Decreases have also been seen in the numbers of deaths due to low birth weight and prematurity. Although the percentage of these deaths due to low birth weight is decreasing, prematurity is still the attributable cause in 60% of these deaths.

Pregnancy risk assessment has

been improving through the development of MCH services, thus achieving these better pregnancy outcomes (i.e. fewer premature and low birth weight infants). Further enhancement of services is expected with the implementation of the comprehensive perinatal care program.

4. To increase the level of good health of mothers, infants and children through increased levels of immunization, breastfeeding, improved nutrition and good personal hygiene.

Immunization levels have been consistently maintained above 95%, reaching 100% for 2-year-olds since 1987. Since immunizations are required for entry into school, these levels are virtually the same for six-year-olds. No outbreaks of measles or other vaccine-preventable diseases have occurred in the last 6 years

Breastfeeding practices are being encouraged through prenatal and antenatal education. The hospital nursery does not provide infant formula. Data for C 89 show a higher percentage of mothers breastfeed than bottle feed, at least for the first three months with breastfeeding decreasing to 21% by 9 months

Nutrition education is a part of routine prenatal and antenatal clinics. More extensive nutrition education is anticipated through the newly implemented comprehensive perinatal program as well as to the general public when a nutritionist is hired. He/She will work with other agencies (PCAA, etc) to encourage home gardening and other means of obtaining good nutrition.

Likewise, the current health educator provides information and education on good hygiene practices to the general public. Direct health education, including personal hygiene, will become part of the expanded comprehensive perinatal program.

5. The prevalence of gonorrhea will be reduced to the 1980 level.

Efforts to control STDs, especially gonorrhea, have been centered on education and provision of condoms. Education activities have included health education sessions to the High Schools and communities, as well as provision of pamphlets to the health center users. The numbers of condoms dispensed by Family Planning and STD clinics has been increasing.

Activities related to this include the increased emphasis on education/prevention of AIDS and Hepatitis B. These include two community surveys sponsored by the WHO and the University of Hawaii which will assess the knowledge, attitudes, practice and behavior for AIDS. A Hepatitis B mass screening and immunization survey is being done in conjunction with this survey.

Some progress has been shown in

the last few years as the number of cases of gonorrhea has steadily decreased from approximately 300 cases/injunction in 1983-1985 to 51 cases in 1989.

6. To reduce the prevalence of dental caries among school children.

In 1986 the DMF rate 5.91 for permanent teeth, up 21% from the 1976-1977 level of 4.88. For 4-5 year-olds, the dfs prevalence of 11 caries and the >36% prevalence of baby bottle tooth decay far exceed the values found in the U.S. This is strong evidence for the tremendous need for preventive dental services.

Preventive dental health programs are being emphasized through assistance from MCHJ and CHC grants. Outreach projects are being done for schools throughout Palau. With the addition of newly trained dental chairside assistants, 13 of the 20 elementary schools have been visited for dispensing flouride tablets and 5 have had visits for sealant treatment of the students.

Although it is too early to tell if these activities will have a measurable effect upon dental caries prevalence, continuation and enhancement of these activities is planned.

7. Sanitary conditions of family dwellings and all communities in the Republic will be improved.

The Department of Sanitation and Environment within the Division of Public Health makes routine inspections of home to determine sewage and water conditions. However, little progress has been made due to the shortage of staff. Some communities, however, have taken the initiative and created their own state sanitarians. The Environmental Quality Protection Board is also active in testing and monitoring drinking water, sewage disposal, and safety and cleanliness of the ocean waters adjacent to Palauan communities.

8. To reduce the prevalence of the following chronic diseases: hypertension and diabetes.

In 1983 the prevalence rate for diabetes was calculated as 13.3/1000. No data is available for the prevalence of hypertension.

A chronic disease program has been established with the goal of screening the entire population over the age of 30 years for elevated blood pressure and blood sugar. This program has been highly successful over the last two years and has screened 2,010 individuals. Of these, 390 have been found with elevated blood pressure and 71 have been found to have elevated blood sugar levels. Follow up at clinics has resulted in diagnosis of hypertension and diabetes in some of the individuals. Thus the new prevalence rates have actually increased to 18.9/1000 for diabetes and 58.7/1000 for hypertension.

Although a reduction in the prevalence of these diseases has not been evident, the program provides better treatment and prognosis for these people. Since prevention of the diseases themselves may not be feasible, due to hereditary factors, diagnosis, education, treatment and follow-up are the best that can be expected. This objective will be modified to reflect this in the future.

9. To reduce the number of deaths due to heart disease by 5% of the 1980 level.

Health education has been provided to the public regarding diet and changes in lifestyle by means of community education sessions and publicly broadcast videotapes.

Little change has been seen since 1980 in the number of deaths, but such changes would not be expected to be evident for many years as they are long term effects.

10. By 1990 to increase the level of awareness, understanding and participation of the general population in the efforts to improve their health status.

Indications of some success in this area have been demonstrated in the past year, such as:

- The EKEI Women's Club sponsored a symposium on nutrition during the 1990 World Food Day with Assistance from the College of Tropical Agriculture and Sciences and guest speakers from the Bureau of Health Services gave talks on Nutrition and the value of local food as compared to imported packaged foods.

- The Bureau of Education has created and implemented a Drug Free program with staff that work with drug awareness programs for students.

- The national congress, the Olbiil Era Kelulau, has taken an interest with the AIDS Prevention and Control project and a National AIDS Prevention and Control Committee has been created to work closely with the working committee at the Bureau of Health Services.

- The Elbiil Era Kelulau has also appropriated $61,555 for support of the Hepatitis B prevention and control program.

- A "Self-Awareness" symposium was conducted last month for one week sponsored by the Catholic Church and the EKEI Women's Club for which the mental health staff and the health educator participated as guest speakers on health issues.

- Different offices and businesses in the private sector have asked for and received training on first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The U.S. Military Civic Action Teams (Seabees) stationed in Palau the past two years assisting in the administration of the courses.

B. Health Systems Objectives

1. To increase the

availability and accessibility of health care services to all residents of Palau.

In December 1989 a new health assistants training program was started in an effort to increase personnel in field dispensaries. The training is scheduled to end on June 1991 where there will be enough people to staff all the thirteen dispensaries in the Republic on a permanent basis.

As mentioned previously, with the additional staff of the Division of Dental Services, outreach programs to the outlying states have increased remarkably in the past year.

In the past year, the Public Health and Preventive Health Services have increased outreach programs through UNFPA project by holding community meeting in three different states in the Republic on Family Health and Family Planning.

2. To increase basic preventive and curative services to people living outside of Koror.

This will be accomplished through deployment of the health assistants to all of the dispensaries by July 1991.

3. To improve the quality of medical care and other services offered in the Bureau of Health Services.

At this time, a bureau-wide Quality Assurance Committee has been appointed. We are in the process of looking for funding to send a quality assurance coordinator to training outside of Palau. At the same time, we have requested for assistance from the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau in sending a trainer to Palau to train this committee.

With the retirement of one doctor, the Palauan pharmacist, two Palauan dentists and two nurses, Palau continues to rely on the U.S. National Health Service Corps for recruitment of doctors and a pharmacist to provide quality medical services to the public. In nursing, the positions continue to be advertised without results. There is a plan to supplement the nursing staff by hiring practical nurses coming out of the health assistants training program.

In the meantime, we have received funding assistance from the World Health Organization to send one person for dentistry and one for a pharmacy course. This training will commence in 1991.

4. To make sure construction of the Palau National Hospital will receive final funding by 1990.

As reported last year, construction of the new hospital began in January 1989. Partial funding provided by the U.S. Congress has enabled the construction work to continue. Also, as reported, additional funding was requested to the amount of $8.8 million to complete the project. $7.2 million in additional funding has been granted. The remaining $.8 million is still needed in order to procure and install medical equipment needed for the new hospital. An inventory of present equipment indicates that there is a vital need for replacement of very old equipment that are now obsolete and difficult to repair. In addition, in order to attract qualified personnel, up-to-date equipment is necessary.

5. To expand Drug Abuse program within mental health program funds.

Within the mental health program services have been expanded to put emphasis on drug abuse. A social worker, and a psychiatrist have been hired through the National Health Services Corps. They will be arriving in February 1991. A Mental Health Board has been created and is active in the involvement of services in these areas.

In 1987 when drug use was at its peak, the total number of people seen for drug related problems numbered 64 people. At this time (FY1990) there are no known hard drug users and only three people still coming to the clinic known as former users with related problems. Alcohol and marijuana users are known to be uncontrolled at this time due to the availability of the substances in the islands.

Health education programs, seminars and conferences on drug prevention and drug abuse have been held on the island but it is difficult to say if these have had an effect on the decline of drug abuse. It could be said that the decline in the number of hard drug users has been due to the DEA drug arrests that were made on the island during the year, greatly reducing the commerce in hard substances.

6. To insure that adequate number and type of manpower resources are produced to meet the health manpower needs of the nation.

An assessment of health manpower resources show no readily available qualified people on the island. In medical school there is one person in the U.S. mainland doing his final year of internship and one in Fiji School of Medicine in his first year of internship. Three students are attending the Pacific Islands Medical Officers Training Program conducted by the University of Hawaii School of Medicine in Pohnpei. If all of them graduate and return to Palau, there will be seven new doctors in five years. More need to be trained, however, to replace those of retirement age. In nursing there is one person who returned to school and received a nursing degree and passed the State Boards for a Registered Nurse. Two of the staff are also attending the same program at the University of Guam. Another is attending the Community College of Micronesia School of Nursing. In an effort to attract potential candidates for the health fields, a program of hospital volunteers headed by President Etpison's wife, Yuang Etpison, has been developed. This program recruits high school students to volunteer their time at various departments of the hospital in the afternoon, weekends and holidays. At present, there are 31 students registered in this program.

7. To insure that the present staff continue to receive appropriate Continuing Education on regular basis.

Continuing Education for the staff has been an integral part of the Bureau of Health Services since the inception of the Health Manpower Development Office, continuing education programs have expended to all departments within the bureau. Inservice programs are offered within the bureau and staff are sent abroad on fellowships and training as offered through WHO, the Australian Government (AIDAB), and the government of Japan. From 1989 to 1990 the following training programs were held as continuing education programs for the staff:

WHO Programs

Fellowships:

- One person from the sanitation department completed a one year course in Fiji and graduated as a certified Health Inspector.

- One person will complete a three year training program in radiology at the College of Science and Allied Health, Papua New Guinea, next month and will return with a degree in that field.

- One laboratory technician completed a three month training on Blood Banking and Hematology in New Zealand.

- One doctor and two nurses completed a two week training on laparoscopy in Manila.

- One doctor completed a nine month training on obstetrics in San Diego, California.

- One nurse received 9 months of training in anesthesiology in Saipan.

- Two nurses completed three months training in Sydney, Australia, One studied psychiatric nursing and the other received training in ward management.

- One doctor is presently studying in Texas for one year specializing in burn treatment.

Workshops abroad

- One health educator attended a one week workshop in Manila on Health Education in Primary Health Care.

- One nurse attended a one week workshop in Manila on Maternal Child Health.

- One health educator attended a one week workshop in Sydney, Australia on Broadcast Media for AIDS.

- The chairman of the Health Information Systems Committee and the statistical specialist attended a one week workshop in Pohnpei on computerization of health statistics.

- Two nurses attended a one week workshop in Manila on AIDS/HIV for nurses.

- The Aids project coordinator and the CHC Executive Director attended a one week workshop on AIDs.

Training Conducted on Site by Short Term Consultants:

- A two week workshop on Epidemiology, Control of Diarrheal Diseases, and Acute Respiratory Infection was conducted by two consultants and attended by twenty people from the Public Health Division and Including staff from the Area on Aging and the Palau Community Action Agency.

- A team of one doctor and one health educator arrived from the WHO Suva office to assist in the information for the National AIDS Committee. Involved in the program were people from the Bureau of Education, Tourism, Immigration, Public Safety, National Employment Office and the National Congress (OEK).

- A consultant arrived to teach a one month course in pharmacology and assist in the pharmacy department until the arrival of the pharmacist from NHSC.

- A consultant arrived to assist the Sanitation and Environmental Health Staff in the area of food safety.

- Another consultant stationed in WHO Suva spent two weeks in training the team for the AIDS KAPB Survey under the AIDS Short Term Plan.

Australian International Development Assistance Bureau

- One of the senior dental nurses received three months of training in Fukuoka, Japan on a dental technician training program. In line with the long range training goals, this person will be sent for a dental technician training in the 1992/1993 WHO budget.

University of Hawaii

- One of the administrative officers who is currently doing a post graduate study in health administration will be graduating next month and will be returning to the job. She is expected to be assigned to the post of hospital administrator.

- The University of Hawaii School of Public Health held a workshop in Palau on Health Information systems. Participants from the Western Pacific Region attended this workshop.

8. To improve productivity of the present personnel of the Bureau.

Productivity has improved but is limited by a shortage of personnel. At the present time, many staff members must perform tasks in areas other than their assignments.

9. An improved and functional Health Information System will be in place in the Bureau of Health Services.

A Health Information System Committee has been created and is active. Accomplishments in this area included:

- Chart conversion from the serial numerical system to the six digit color coded system. This has been accomplished with the patients' charts.

- The SOAP charting system has been adopted and efforts are being made to train the staff to use it.

- The committee has agreed on Palau Hospital's accepted abbreviations.

- The encounter forms have been finalized and are in use.

- Steps for the separation of financial matters from the medical records have been taken.

- The committee is currently reviewing all TTPI forms and deleting outdated ones.

10. The Sanitation and Environmental Health Services personnel will be fully capable of administering the program commensurate with the fast-changing pace of the developing new nation of Palau.

The retirement of one person here and the transfer of three people to the Environmental Protection Agency has depleted the number of trained staff. Freezes on hiring are restricting their replacement. With only four people in the office of Sanitation, they are very busy.

11. To reduce the cost of the medical referral program.

The medical referral program continues to be the most costly service offered by the Bureau of Health Services. We had 90 referrals totalling $532,261.04 during FY90. This is a 60% increase from FY89. Of those 29 or 35% were female and 54 or 65% were male. The Bureau of Health Services physicians accounted for 66% of the referrals and 64% of the cost. 34% of the referrals and 36% of the cost came from the private sector.

Table 14

Destination trends for medical referrals.

Hospital	#Patients	%	Ave. Cost
Makati PI	19	23	$4,223.00
St. Luke	32	39	2,712.00
Tripler Army	24	29	22,490.00
Other	9	9	*

*Included with Tripler Hospital

The total estimated cost for FY90 is $714,500. this includes the cost of operation for the Hawaii based Medical Referral Office. The patients are still responsible for transportation and 50% of the total cost for care although no one has been refused care because of inability to pay.

Steps have been taken to reduce the cost of Medical referrals such as using the Philippines based hospitals Makati and St. Lukes. Consultants are also brought to Palau to evaluate patients and perform surgeries than can be done locally. Referrals were increased by 60% without increasing costs. The main reason for this is the reduced cost of services provided by the Philippines hospitals.

PART VIII
EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Under Article VI of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau, the national government is charged with responsibility to provide free and compulsory education to all children. On 1 January 1981 the first Constitutional Government of Palau was established. Most of the functions of the Office of Education at the Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan were transferred to the Republic. All the balance of headquarters functions were transferred to Palau in August of 1987 when the TT Office of Education was closed.

Under Public Law 7-8-8, the Executive Branch Organization Act, five major departments of the executive branch were established. In 1981, the President of the Republic issued an Executive Order No. 9 to implement the law. The Ministry of Social Services was one of the newly established departments. It was composed of the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Health Services and the Bureau of Community Services.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau of Education is comprised of three divisions: Elementary Education, Secondary Education and Curriculum Development. Each is headed by a division chief. The general administration and operation of the Bureau is carried out by the Director, who is directly accountable to the Minister of Social Services (Before the reorganization of late 1990).

During the year under review, no Minister of Social Services was confirmed by the national Congress (OEK) and the Director of Education reported directly to the President.

The Bureau provides administrative services and logistic support to all divisions in the areas of budget preparation, personnel, financial management, procurement of supplies, maintenance of facilities and equipment, teacher and staff development, higher education, student services and teacher training.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Due to road improvements and school consolidation, there are now 22 public elementary schools in Palau under the supervision of the Chief of Public Elementary Division. Elementary education is compulsory in Palau for children from age 6-14 or from grade one to eight or upon graduation from elementary school.

In school year 1989-1990 there were 2,125 students enrolled in the public elementary schools. With the exception of a few Peace Corps Volunteers, the majority of the teachers are Palauans.

Public elementary school programs are designed to provide basic instruction to students in elementary schools. Instructions are delivered in both Palauan and English where appropriate. Instructions are provided in the areas of Language Arts (Palauan and English), mathematics, science, social studies and health education for all grade levels (1-8). Physical education, music and art, penmanship and pre-vocational courses are also taught on a weekly basis. Palauan tradition, culture and agriculture are also taught at the upper grade levels (7-8).

Most of the instructional materials are procured from outside vendors, mainly from U.S. companies. Continuous efforts are being made by curriculum area specialists to more relevant curriculum materials. Training and further training of teachers in the proper use of teaching materials are conducted as the materials are revised and expanded to achieve the overall goal of the curriculum. A new Curriculum Framework has been drafted to enhance further the goal of education in Palau.

During the past six years teacher training has been a top priority of the Bureau of Education in the Republic. Today, of the 168 teachers and principals of the elementary schools, 150 or 90% are degree holders, either AA/AS or BA/BS and MAs.

The school year is from September to May of each year and consists of 180 instructional days.

Elementary School Enrollment

For the years since 1983, the overall public elementary school enrollment continued to decline as shown in the following yearly enrollment statistics. The decrease, in general, may be the result of several factors. One has been the decline of Palau's population which began in 1970 with the increase in out-migration. The second factor is family planning by utilizing contraceptives and birth control pills. The third factor is through education towards smaller families.

Table 15

Yearly Elementary School Enrollment (Public Schools)

School Year	M	F	Total
1981-1982	1,372	1,190	2,565
1982-1983	1,411	1,250	2,661
1983-1984	1,369	1,194	2,563
1984-1985	1,368	1,197	2,565
1985-1986	1,338	1,156	2,494
1986-1987	1,316	1,129	2,445
1987-1988	1,264	1,097	2,361
1988-1989	1,211	1,047	2,258
1989-1990	1,134	991	2,125

(Private Schools

1981-1982	175	186	361
1982-1983	178	172	350
1983-1984	164	180	344
1984-1985	155	173	328
1985-1986	166	181	347
1986-1987	180	159	339
1987-1988	179	183	362
1988-1989	171	198	369

DIVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

After eight years of compulsory elementary education, a student may enroll in the only government operated high school or in one of the five private high schools (church affiliated) in Palau. Some students choose to attend schools outside of Palau. It is estimated that about 95% of students completing elementary education go on to high school. Secondary education in Palau is still not compulsory. With the implementation of the Five Year Education Plan, however, which took effect last school year high school should become mandatory and children are encouraged to attend high school. In school year 1989-1990, 610 students attended public high school.

Each year, Palau High School administers entrance tests in English, math, science and social studies to all students who completed elementary education in the public and private elementary schools. The tests are to determine the ability of students to take regular high school programs. For 1989-1990 there were 295 students who took the entrance test and only 54% passed the test and were placed in the regular Palau High School program. About 60 students or 18% were placed in the high school remedial program. There were about 136 students or 46% who did not pass the test. These students were absorbed by the high school remedial program in the five private high schools.

The school year and number of days required for public high school are the same as those of elementary school.

Palau High School requires credits for all courses offered. In addition to the four basic courses, there are elective courses such as agriculture, business, home economics, construction and mechanics. In order to graduate, a student must earn 22 credits (one credit is earned for every course taken for the entire school year) and pass all required courses. The courses and the number of credits required for graduation are as follows:

English.........4 credits
Mathematics.....3 credits
Science.........3 credits
Social Studies..3 credits
Palauan Lang....1 credit
Physical Ed.....1 credit
Vocational Ed...1 credit
Gen. Business...1 credit
Electives.......5 credits

Three new programs were added to the on-going curriculum: Computer, Sheltered English and Health Programs.

Private schools are chartered every five years. In order for the private schools to maintain their charters, they must also offer the four basic courses (English, math, science and social studies) as in the public schools.

Each year for the past eleven years it is estimated that at lease 75% of students who graduated from Palau secondary schools goes on to post secondary education. Most go outside Palau.

Secondary school enrollment has been declining. In the 1985 and 1986 school years, a significant decreased is noticeable in the public secondary school enrollments as shown in the following table:

Public Secondary Enrollment
Table 16

year	M	F	Total
1982	393	400	793
1983	375	392	767

1984	393	389	782
1985	358	318	676
1986	327	278	605
1987	321	290	611
1988	352	294	646
1989	312	278	590
1990	306	304	610

Private Secondary Enrollment

1982	192	235	427
1983	185	205	390
1984	172	228	400
1985	175	210	385
1986	179	209	388
1987	177	221	398
1988	196	219	415
1989	195	250	445

DIVISION OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The Division of Curriculum Development continues to play two major roles in the Bureau of Education: Curriculum improvement and implementation federal funded programs.

In the area of curriculum improvement, the Division is in its final stage in the completion of the curriculum frameworks for English, math, science, social studies, Palauan studies and Health Education. Physical education and music curriculum frameworks will be developed later. It is anticipated that acquisitions of instructional materials and associated training of teachers to be able to implement the curriculum frameworks successfully will be carried out during the school year 1991-1992.

Implementation of Federal Programs fits into the mode of curriculum improvement. Federal program funds will provide the supplementary supports in terms of acquisition of instructional materials and training of teachers and other education personnel to be able to carry out activities and improve curriculum and instruction in the schools.

Currently, the Bureau of Education, through the Division of Curriculum Development, implements eleven federally funded programs to support the education system in areas of (1) instruction to students in basic skills (English, math, science, social studies, cultural studies, health education, bilingual education, etc., (2) locally developed instructional materials development and reproduction, (3) acquisitions of commercially developed instructional materials, (4) training of teachers in the use of effective teaching technologies, methodologies, strategies, etc., and educating personnel in program management, evaluation, leadership etc., and in parent/community involvement and education. These eleven programs are listed below with short descriptions of the activities and program supports. The funding level for each program is also provided.

1. Insular Area Consolidated Grant ($2,545,676)

Funds are used to implement supplemental instructional and other activities aimed at improving student skills and knowledge in academic, vocational, and special subjects. Activities are implemented at the SEA and LEA levels for the following objectives: Promoting school-level planning, instructional improvement, staff development, increasing academic achievement levels of all children and achieving and maintaining programs in effective schools that have been identified through research as effective. The program uses 20% of the total funding to provide technical assistance and administrative support such as in-service training, consultations, etc., including curriculum framework development and staff development. The LEA utilizes 80% of the funding to provide basic skills instruction in math, science, social studies and English, instruction in vocational skills, implementation of special education and community education projecgts, services to private schools, school climate improvement and effective schools projects.

2. Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program ($280,000)

Funds are used to implement activities to improve teachers' academic background and classroom competence through college courses and training. The program supports on-site degree training/courses for teachers and staff provided by institutions of higher education, on-campus degree training/courses for qualifying teachers and other training either on-site or off-island geared toward improvement of competence. Recipients of program services include teachers and staff at both public and private schools. In the Spring of 1990, eighty-seven elementary and secondary school teachers from both public and private schools graduated with bachelor's degrees. The program continues for those teachers who are still in need of the program to complete their bachelor's degree requirements.

3. Elementary Bilingual Project ($193,339)

Funds are used to implement transitional bilingual activities. Services are provided to LEP students in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades to strengthen their speaking, reading, writing and comprehension skills in English and Palauan, providing a more successful language experience prior to entering the high school program. Activities including direct instruction, staff/teacher training and coaching; curriculum development; parent/community involvement and education, and program management. Twelve schools in the Territory participate in this program. It is hoped that the local education funds will be available soon so that the program can be implemented in all schools in Palau.

4. High School Bilingual Project ($87,650)

Funds are used to implement special alternate bilingual instruction activities. Services are provided to LEP students in 10th, 11th and 12th grades whose needs are neither developmental nor transitional, to improve their speaking, reading, writing and comprehension skills in English. Activities include direct English instruction utilizing various approaches such as the Total Physical Response to ESL or the Sheltered English Program, staff/teacher training, parent/community involvement and related project support such as materials acquisition and administrative support.

5. Title VII SEA ($75,000)

Funds are used to support activities which address the needs of LEP students. Activities undertaken include data collection on school aged children, capacity building, and coordination of region-wide activities. Such activities include data collection, student testing, program evaluation, training, and technical and other assistance, all related to the needs of LEP students.

6. Title VI SEA State Project (\$87,810)

Funds are used to provide technical assistance and training to assist Palau's public schools and personnel in preparation, adoption and implementation of plans to improve educational equity practices in the school system. The LEA works very closely with a team of professional staff and consultants with a wide range of knowledge and experience in desegregation efforts to provide technical assistance and training and, additionally, to provide career training for high school senior students in the hope that they will be able to decide on study careers prior to entry into IHEs.

7. Drug Free Education Program (\$133,996)

Funds are used to implement activities geared toward increasing students' awareness of the ill effects of alcohol and drug abuse, in an attempt to reduce the level of alcohol and drug related problems. Activities pursued include conducting research to determine the extent of alcohol and drug related problems, developing school curriculum, training personnel to carry out drug free activities, developing out-of-school preventive programs, and improving coordination and collaboration of various agencies involved in the effort. Drug-free education program curriculum and materials have been developed to support the implementation of the program in the schools.

8. LEAD Training Project (\$47,508)

Funds are used to establish a Leadership and Educational Administrators Development (LEAD) center with the purpose of strengthening the leadership capabilities of the educational administrators in Palau. Activities pursued include provision of courses leading to Master's Degrees for eligible personnel and the development of a core group of senior level training specialists to provide technical assistance and in-service training to schools. The project's federal funding amount of \$48,632 is matched (50-50) by local funds. But the matching requirement can be met by in-kind local contributions. Elementary school principals and education specialists have completed a series of training on school improvement. The principals are now in the process of developing individual plans to improve their schools.

9. Drug Free Training (\$127,742)

Funds under this program will be used to train a local team of trainers who will be able to confidently and competently train school personnel regarding the implementation of alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs. Also to train school principals on how to coordinate school-wide activities aimed at enlisting parents and community members in organizing comprehensive campaigns against the use and abuse of drugs. This program supports both public and private school training activities.

10. National Diffusion Network (\$64,468)

The purpose of the National Diffusion Network (NDN) is to disseminate information and

facilitate adoption of national validated education programs. NDN provides resources which an educational system, needing improvement but lacking or unable to afford training, materials development, books, etc, can turn to. The Palau NDN Program concentrates on awareness activities regarding exemplary programs, and on adoption (and modification where needed) to improve instruction and learning in the schools.

11. Christa McCAuliffe Fellowship Program ($33,300)

Funds may be used by public and private school teachers to develop projects to improve their knowledge and teaching skills for the education of their students. Teachers may also apply for these funds to conduct teaching research, develop a model teacher program and staff development, provide consultations and/or assistance to other schools, or going to college to improve teaching skills. A minimum fellowship is $16,650. Two teachers are now attending institutions of higher education (University of Guam and University of Hawaii) getting their degrees in elementary education.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Vocational Rehabilitation Program provides services to help eligible disabled individuals to become self-sufficient individuals who can live and participate n daily activities and the development of their communities. Eligible clients are accepted based on the following criteria:

1. The presence of physical or mental disability which for the individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment; and

2. A reasonable expectation that vocational Rehabilitation Services may benefit the individual in terms of employability.

Services available are: Diagnostic and Evaluation, Restoration, Training, Maintenance and other services deemed necessary to support the disabled in employment.

Ten disabled individuals were successfully rehabilitated and are now holding jobs in the community and are active community members.

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Nutrition Assistance Program is servicing twenty-two public elementary schools, one public high school and four Head Start Program Centers. Seventeen Headstart Centers' children are eating lunch with regular elementary children in the school cafeterias. The program consists of fifty-two cooks and seven staff members. In addition, the program provides services to Health Services, Nutrition Education for the elderly and the Disaster Program.

Three School kitchens were completely renovated. The roofs, ceilings and walls were completely changed. Approximately fifty tables and one hundred and fifty benches were made for Meyuns, Peleliu, Ngardmau, and Harris Elementary schools. These tables and benches were to replace the old ones. All schools are now using gas stoves. They are no longer using firewood.

It was very fortunate that local farmers produced more vegetables during the year. The students eat fresh vegetables at each meal purchased from local farmers.

The Nutrition Assistance Program fed approximately one thousand nine hundred forty-five people who were affected by an unusually high tide. The high tide affected taro patches in low lying areas throughout Palau

POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Micronesian Occupational College is an open-door, postsecondary institution that provides two-year technical/occupational training programs designed to meet critical manpower needs in Micronesia. Its mission, as a residential, co-educational college situated in Palau, is to prepare young adults for work in their chosen fields by providing them with job-entry skills. The college offers programs of career-oriented training and basic skills instruction in communications, mathematics, liberal arts, and sciences to assure the student's overall development.

The college exists to serve all of Micronesia with its program offerings including pre-service and in-service training, on-campus programs, and programs extended throughout the region.

The students, coming from various ethnic areas of Micronesia, provide an atmosphere rich in cultural diversity and uniqueness which contributes to the personal growth and social maturity of each student.

It seeks to make wise and efficient use of its limited physical, human, and financial resources to attain the highest level of quality possible in the programs, services, faculty and staff available to serve its students.

The Micronesian Occupational College believes in the worth of individual students and strives to develop them to be responsible, contributing members of their community.

Enrollment: The enrollment at the College averages about 400 students during the regular sessions and over 200 for the summer sessions. The largest single ethnic group represented are Palauans but there are substantial numbers of students from Yap, Truk, Pohnpei, Kosrae and the Marshall Islands.

Curriculum: The College offers courses in vocational education including but not limited to the construction trades and business courses leading to an Associate of Arts/Science degree.

PART IX
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(From the Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council, S/ concerning the May/June 1990 session and responses from the Administering Authority)

A. Political advancement

1. The Trusteeship Council recalls its resolution 2183 (LIII) of 28 May 1986.

2. The Council notes that at the plebiscite held in Palau on 6 February 1990, the Compact of Free Association did not obtain the 75% majority necessary for ratification. It notes also the statement of the representative of the Government of Palau in the Trusteeship Council on 21 May 1990 that the leadership of Palau is currently reviewing possible options with respect to the resolution of Palau's future political status. In this regard, it welcomes the assurance of the Administering Authority in its annual report on the Trust Territory that it is prepared to assist the government of Palau, at its request, in any appropriate endeavor leading to the final determination of a political status chosen by the people of Palau.

1-2. The administering authority continues to be prepared to assist the government of Palau, at their request, in any appropriate endeavor leading to the final determination of a political status chosen by the people.

B. Economic, social and educational advancement

3. The Council notes that the peoples of the Trust Territory, in the exercise of their right to self-government as set out in Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations, have elected to assume full responsibility for administration in the economic, social and educational fields.

During the year under review, the people and freely elected government of the Trust Territory continued to advance in the exercise of self-government and responsibilities for the full administration of their social, *economic and educational obligations. At the same time, the Administering Authority was preparing to provide greater guidance and counsel to the government in order to comply with its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement.*

4. The Council considers that any difficulties over the interpretation of the new status agreements should be resolved bilaterally by the parties concerned in accordance with the procedures mutually agreed and laid down in the relevant new status agreements.

As in previous years, the Administering authority agrees to abide by the above-referenced procedures.

5. The Council notes the concerns of the Government of Palau regarding economic development and self-sufficiency. It shares the view that continued efforts are needed in this regard. It welcomes the recent improvements reported in the tourism and fisheries sectors.

5. The administering Authority agrees that continuing efforts are required in these important economic sectors and wishes to assure the Council that it will do what it can to assist the people of the Territory to attain greater economic self-sufficiency through responsible economic development.

6. The Council welcomes the steps taken by the Administering Authority to assist Palau in particular in the areas of fisheries enforcement, the campaign against drug trafficking and abuse, public health and safety, and the operation and maintenance of public works facilities. It hopes that further progress will continue to be made in these fields.

Again, the Administering Authority wishes to assure the Council that it will continue to assist the Territory in these and other important sectors through a variety of programs already in place.

PART X
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The past year has been characterized by a general review of the administration of the Trust Territory (Palau) following the seventh plebiscite on the Compact of Free Association. Since the vote did not achieve the required 75% again, and there was no indication of imminent resolution of the political status question, the Administrative Authority reviewed its responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement and prepared to implement measures leading to greater conformity with its responsibilities and the recommendations of the U.S. Congress and its General Accounting Office and suggestions by the Trusteeship Council. The administrative changes would be embodied in new Secretarial Order to be issued on 15 October (#3142) and implemented in 1991.

There were no major incidents involving trafficking in illegal drugs indicating that there has been a substantial improvement in the control of the flow of drugs to and through Palau.

The 6 February 1990 plebiscite was held under the observation of the Trusteeship Council's Visiting Mission. It was carried off without any negative incident being reported but garnered the lowest affirmative vote so far.

The economy of Palau continues to grow. Tourism in particular has shown a substantial increase, up by nearly 5,000 entries from last year.

A survey of capital improvement projects which were defective in design or construction was completed and a list of projects designated for repair was compiled by the Palauan authorities according to their priorities. Work should begin on the most important projects in the near future.

Construction on the new hospital has continued and should be completed on schedule. The U.S. Congress has agreed to increasing the funding for the construction and the total is now over $20,000,000.

APPENDIX A
PUBLICATIONS ON THE TRUST TERRITORY

The following are some of the books published concerning Micronesia.

Micronesia -- Bibliographies

Bryan, E.G., Jr.
Land in Micronesia and its Resources: An annotated Bibliography. Honolulu: Pacific Scientific Information Center, Bishop Museum, 1970.

Chapman, Peter S.
Micronesia: 1965-1974; An anthropological Bibliography of 524 Items, Prepared for Asian Perspectives. Honolulu: Bishop Museum, 1974.

Craddock, Elfriede.
Pathways to Science in Micronesia: A selected Annotated Bibliography. Saipan: Library Services Section, Dept. of Education, TTPI, 1969.

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Pathways to Micronesia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Works. Rev. ed. Saipan: TTPI, Dept. of Education, 1976.

Driver, Marjorie G. and Albert L. Williams.

M.A.R.C. Staff Publications, 1967-1978. Agana, Guam: MARC, University of Guam, 1979

Goetzfridt, Nicholas J.
An annotated Bibliography on ESL and Bilingual Education in Guam and Other Areas of Micronesia. Guam: University of Guam, 1988.

Hatanaka, Sachiko.
A bibliography of Micronesia compiled from Japanese publications 1915-1945. Tokyo: Research Inst. for Oriental Cultures, Gakushuin Univ., 1979

Johnston, Emilie G. and Shirley Ann Arriola.
A bibliography of Archaeology in Micronesia and Related Subjects. Mangilao, Guam: University of Guam, MARC, 1982.

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Micronesia, 1944-1974; A bibliography of Anthropological and Related Source Materials. New Haven, HRAF Press, 1975.

Matsui, Masato et. al.
Nanyo (South Seas): An Annotated Bibliography. Honolulu: Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, Council for Japanese Studies, UH, 1982.

Quinn, Sidney S. and Donna O. Villagomez
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Wright, Gordon.
A bibliography of Reports, Surveys, and Studies Prepared By, For, Or About the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Saipan, Mariana Islands: Dept. of Education, TTPI, 1969.

MICRONESIA --GENERAL

Alkire, William.
An introduction to the Peoples and Cultures of Micronesia. 2nd ed. Menlo Park, CA: Cummings Publications Co. 1977.

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APPENDIX B
TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT

WHEREAS Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreements; and

WHEREAS under Article 77 of the said Charter the trusteeship system may be applied to territories now held under mandate; and

WHEREAS on 17 December 1920 the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate for the former German islands north of the equator to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and

WHEREAS Japan, as a result of the Second World War, has ceased to exercise any authority in these islands;

NOW THEREFORE, the Security Council of the United Nations, having satisfied itself that the relevant articles of the Charter have been complied with, hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trusteeship for the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

ARTICLE 1

The Territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the islands formerly held by Japan under mandate in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is hereby designated as a strategic area and placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations. The Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereinafter referred to as the trust territory.

ARTICLE 2

The United States of America is designated as the administering authority of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 3

The administering authority shall have full powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory subject to the provisions of this agreement, and may apply to the trust territory, subject to any modifications which the administering authority may consider desirable, such of the laws of the United States as it may deem appropriate to local conditions and requirements.

ARTICLE 4

The administering authority, in discharging the obligations of trusteeship in the trust territory, shall act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of this agreement, and shall, as specified in article 83 (2) of the Charter, apply the objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, to the people of the Trust Territory.

ARTICLE 5

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(a) and Article 84, of the Charter, the administering authority shall ensure that the trust territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority shall be entitled:

1. to establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the trust territory;
2. to station and employ armed forces in the territory; and
3. to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 6

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(b) of the Charter, the administering authority shall:

1. foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and to this end shall give to the inhabitants of the trust territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative services in the territory; shall develop their participation in government; shall give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants in providing a system of law for the territory; and shall take other appropriate measures toward these ends:

2. promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communications;
3. promote the social advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the populations without discrimination; protect the health of the inhabitants; control the traffic in arms and ammunitions, opium and other dangerous drugs; and institute such other regulations as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants against social abuses; and
4. promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall take steps toward the establishment of a general system of elementary education; facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population; and shall encourage qualified students to pursue higher education, including training on the professional level.

ARTICLE 7

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(c), of the Charter, the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory freedom of conscience, and, subject only to the requirements of public order and security, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; freedom of worship, and of religious teaching' and freedom of migration and movement.

ARTICLE 8

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(d) of the Charter, as defined by Article 83(2) of the Charter, the administering authority, subject to the requirements of security, and the obligation to promote the advancement of the inhabitants, shall accord to nationals of each Member of the United Nations and to companies and associations organized in conformity with the laws of such Member, treatment in the territory no less favorable than that accorded there to nationals, companies and associations of any other United Nations except the administering authority.

2. The administering authority shall ensure equal treatment of the Members of the United Nations and their nationals in the administration of justice.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to accord traffic rights to aircraft flying into and out of the trust territory. Such rights shall be subject to agreement between the administering authority and the state whose nationality such aircraft possesses.

4. The administering authority may negotiate and conclude commercial and other treaties and agreements with Members of the United Nations and other states, designed to attain for the inhabitants of the trust territory treatment by the Members of the United Nations and other states no less favorable than that granted by them to the nationals of other states. The Security Council may recommend, or invite other organizations of the United Nations to consider and recommend what rights the inhabitants of the trust territory should acquire in consideration of the rights obtained by Members of the United Nations in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 9

The administering authority shall be entitled to constitute the trust territory into a custom, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with other territories and the trust territory where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and with the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The administering authority acting under the provisions of Article 3 of this agreement, may accept membership in any regional advisory commission, regional authority or technical organization, or other voluntary association of states, may co-operate with special international bodies, public or private, and may engage in other forms of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 11

1. The administering authority shall take the necessary steps to provide the status of citizenship of the trust territory for the inhabitants of the trust territory.

2. The administering authority shall afford diplomatic and consular protection to inhabitants of the trust territory when outside the territorial limits of the trust territory or of the territory of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 12

The administering authority shall enact such legislation as may be necessary to place the provisions of this agreement in effect in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 13

The provisions of Article 87 and 88 of the Charter shall be applicable to the trust territory,. provided that the administering authority may determine the extent of their applicability to any areas which may from time to time be specified by it as closed for security reasons.

(Signed 18 July 1947)

ARTICLE 14

the administering authority undertakes to apply in the trust territory the provisions of any international conventions and recommendations which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and which would be conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of Article 6 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 15

The terms of the present agreement shall not be altered, amended or terminated without the consent of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 16

The present agreement shall come into force when approved by the Security Council of the United Nations and by the Government of the United States after due constitutional process.

APPENDIX C
SECRETARIAL ORDERS

The document which provided for the three branches of the Trust Territory Government is Secretarial Order No. 2918 of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It granted the executive authority to the High Commissioner, the legislative authority to the Congress of Micronesia, and the judicial authority of the High Court and the other courts. Signed by the Secretary of the Interior on December 27, 1968, order No. 2912 brought into one document the previous Secretarial Orders and amendments concerning the branches of the Trust Territory Government.

On 24 March 1976, following approval of the Northern Marianas Covenant, Secretarial Order 2989 was issued related to the government of the Northern Mariana Islands. This order removed the Northern Marianas from the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for most purposes and provided for the partial implementation of the provisions of the Covenant under a locally approved constitution.

On September 28, 1978, the Secretary of the Interior signed Secretarial Order No. 3027 making interim changes in Secretarial order 2918. It provides for legislative and fiscal separation of the four central districts of Yap, Truk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae as well as for the Marshall Islands and Palau Districts. Order 3027 was issued pending a later reorganization oriented towards implementation of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, (FSM) , approved by Yap, Chuuk, Kosrae and Pohnpei, on July 12, 1978, and the constitutions being developed by the Marshall Islands and Palau districts, both of which rejected the FSM Constitution. The order also provides for reorganization of the Office of the High Commissioner and Trust Territory Government headquarters. Secretarial Order No. 3039 supersedes sections of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, and other prior orders of the Secretary of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Order No. 3039.

Secretarial Order 3119, effective 10 July 1987, abolished the Office of the High Commissioner and transferred those authorities and responsibilities to the Office of Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Dept of Interior on 17 July 1987.

On 15 October 1990 Secretarial Order 3142 was promulgated. This order provided for a Representative of the Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs to be assigned to Palau and provided for his authority and responsibilities under terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and applicable federal law. Orders 2918 and 3119 were superseded by this order.

ORDER NO. 3039 (Issued 25 April, 1979)

Subject: Recognition of Governmental Entities under Locally-Ratified Constitutions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is to provide the maximum permissible amount of self-government, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary under Executive Order 11-21, for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, pursuant to their respective constitutions as and when framed, adopted, and ratified, pending termination of the 1947 trusteeship Agreement under which the United States of America undertook to act as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. Until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and subject to the limitations contained in this order and in existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are, except as otherwise provided herein, hereby delegated to the three political subdivisions of the Trust Territory known as the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau.

Section 3. Retained Functions. The following functions are retained by the United States;

a. Administrative. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the general supervisory authority of the Secretary, shall continue to exercise all authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the United States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, in order to insure that no actions are taken that would be inconsistent with the provisions of such Trusteeship Agreement, this Order, and with existing treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This authority shall include, but not be limited to:

1. budget. All budget submissions from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau for appropriations from the Congress of the United States shall be submitted to and through the High Commissioner in accordance with his rules and regulations in respect thereto. The High Commissioner shall make grants of financial assistance to the new governments and, as appropriate, to their political subdivisions in such amounts as may be appropriated and subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose.

2. Auditing and Accounting. The High Commissioner, after audit, either by his own office or by the United States Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, shall have the

authority to settle accounts or to require compliance with proper accounting principles and audit recommendations. Appeals may be taken to the Secretary.

3. Property

(a) Personal and Real Property. All real and personal property currently used or held by the Government of the Trust Territory for governmental administrative purposes in the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective States, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, shall, to the extent not needed to carry out the purposes of this Order, be transferred on an equitable basis to the Federated States of Micronesia, or its respective States, the Marshall Islands, or Palau. The decisions of the High Court in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

(b) Public Domain. Secretarial Order 2969, as amended, regarding the transfer of public domain property, remains in effect, except that the transfer contemplated in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, respectively, on or before June 1, 1979. In those instances where the legislature having jurisdiction has not designated an entity to receive public domain property under the provisions of Secretarial Order 2969, such land shall be transferred to the state or district government where such land is located.

(c) Continuity of Rights. All contracts, lease agreements, easements, privileges and obligations granted, entered into or obtained by the Government of the Trust Territory, prior to the effective date of this Order and applicable to property conveyed hereby, shall remain in full force and effect until their natural or legal termination, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by all parties and all property conveyed shall be subject to said rights, privileges and obligations or other encumbrances of any kind or character existing on the date of conveyance.

(d) Relations with other United States Government Agencies and Foreign Governments. Communication and relationships with agencies of the United States Government with foreign governments and organizations shall be through the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, except in those specific cases in which a different procedure is approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Communications with foreign governments and international organizations shall be transmitted by the Department of State to the foreign government or international organization concerned. This order does not affect communications and relationships between Micronesians and the President's Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations.

7. Telecommunications. The High Commissioner shall continue to have the authority and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of telecommunications within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in accordance with treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory.

8. Staffing.

(a) The High Commissioner shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out his duties and responsibilities. Actions affecting Federal personnel are subject to the limitations contained in 205 DM 8.1C(6).

(b) Other. The High Commissioner shall also carry out such other duties as the Secretary may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4. Legislative.

a. All laws of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, or Palau shall be submitted to the High Commissioner within ten (10) days after being approved by the chief executive of the jurisdiction involved. If the High Commissioner decides to suspend such law, or part thereof, he shall promptly, but no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law, notify the chief executive of the jurisdiction for which the law was enacted of his reasons for suspending such law, or part thereof. The High Commissioner shall exercise this power only if he concludes that such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with provisions of this Order, the Trusteeship Agreement, with existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or with the Bill of Rights as set forth in the Trust Territory Code. The decisions of the High Commissioner in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

b. No law shall take effect until the period during which the High Commissioner may suspend the law has expired unless the High Commissioner earlier notifies the chief executive of the jurisdiction in which the law was enacted that he does not intend to exercise his authority to suspend the law. A law or any part thereof so suspended shall be null and of no effect.

c. Laws in effect in each jurisdiction on the effective date of its constitution shall continue in effect until modified or repealed pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or laws enacted thereunder.

Section 5. Judicial.

a. Pending Cases. The present Community and District Courts and the Trial and Appellate divisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall continue to function and operate in accordance with the present procedural and jurisdictional provisions of Trust Territory law until the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands,d and Palau have established functioning Courts pursuant to the terms of their respective constitutions. The determination o\that such functioning courts exist shall be made in writing by the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon written request of the chief judicial officer of the respective jurisdictions. A denial of the request may be appealed to the Secretary.

Once such a determination has been made for a jurisdiction, all cases, except for suits against the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government or the High Commissioner, currently pending but not in active trial before the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court shall be transferred to the functioning courts of such jurisdiction, provided that the legal rights of the parties in any case in controversy pending before a Community Court, a District Court, or the Trial or Appellate Division of the High Court shall in no way be impaired by this order.

Determination as to whether a case is in "active trial" shall be made by the Judge before whom such case is pending.

b. Appellate functions. As the functions of the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court have been phased out and transferred to local courts pursuant to the provisions of Section 1(a) of this Order, the Appellate Division of the High Court shall retain jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from the courts of last resort of the respective jurisdictions of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

The ruling of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon all appeals shall be final, binding, and enforceable in accordance with their terms. All appeals now pending or taken before the determination has been made pursuant to Section 5(a) of this Order that functioning courts exist in a jurisdiction shall be retained by and disposed of by the High Court.

c. Transfers. When functioning courts have been established and certified pursuant to Section 5(a) of this Order, the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall in his discretion transfer to such courts the facilities and personal property of existing courts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and funds then currently budgeted for their operation.

Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Social Security laws of the Trust Territory shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Order becomes effective, as to each of them upon the date when each of the respective jurisdictions, namely, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau have commenced a constitutional government pursuant to their respective lawfully adopted constitutions.

Section 8. Marshall Islands. The Act of the Nitijela of the Marshall Islands District "To make transitional provisions for the purpose of enabling the government of the Marshall Islands to be conducted in conformity with the Trusteeship Agreement during the period of transition to full self-government" is confirmed. The confirmation of this Act in no way constitutes approval or disapproval of the Constitution of the Marshall Islands or the interim adjustments made thereto by the Act.

Section 9. Prior Orders. Except for the limitation on taxing authority contained in Section 2 of Part III of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, "Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", and No. 3027, "Interim transition to Governments Based on Locally Developed Constitutions-Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands." are superseded within each jurisdiction on the effective date of the respective constitution as certified by the High Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
Date: April 25, 1979
ORDER NO. 3039, AMENDMENT NO. 1

Subject: Continuation of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this amendment is to permit the governmental entities established, or to be established, , under Order No. 3039 to amend Trust Territory laws relating to the social security system in the territory. The social security system has been established and financed on a territory-wide basis and Section 6 of Order No. 3039 perpetuated that system until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. As originally written, Section 6 precludes amendment of Trust Territory social security laws. Experience since Order No. 3039 became effective demonstrates the need to make periodic revisions to the Trust Territory social security laws. Representatives of the Government of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau have agreed that such amendments should be made on the basis of joint action by the three legislative bodies and the approval of the High Commissioner. This amendment revises the language of Section 6 so as to permit changes in Trust Territory social security laws under such circumstances.

Section 2. Social Security. Section 6 of Secretarial Order No. 3039 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the trusteeship agreement, the social security laws of the trust territory shall remain in full force and effect, unless amended by concurring legislation enacted by all three political entities and approval by the High Commissioner."

Section 3. Effective Date. Amendment No. 1 to Order No. 3039 shall take effect upon issuance.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Date: July 10, 1987

ORDER NO. 3119

Subject: Continuation of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Order is to define the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary under Executive Order 11021, and Presidential Proclamation 5564 of November 3, 1986, until such time as the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, under which the United States undertook to act as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, becomes inapplicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The President of the United States in Proclamation 5564 declared that the Trusteeship Agreement for the Pacific Islands is no longer in effect as of October 21, 1986, with respect to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Federated States of Micronesia, and as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands. Until the future political status of Palau is resolved, the United States will continue to discharge its responsibilities as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. Until the Trusteeship Agreement is no longer applicable to Palau, and subject to the limitations contained in this Order and in existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are, except as otherwise provided herein, hereby delegated to the Government of Palau established pursuant to the Constitution of Palau as approved by the citizens thereof.

Section 3. Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Office of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is abolished as of the effective date of this Order. Simultaneously with the abolishment of the Office of the High Commissioner, the authority of the Secretary of the Interior as respects the Trust Territory is hereby delegated to the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs, who shall assume and exercise the authority of the Office of the High Commissioner, and shall have the authority to redelegate all such authority.

Section 4. Retained Functions.

Administration. The Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs shall continue to exercise all authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the Untied States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, in order to ensure that no actions are taken that would be inconsistent with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, this Order, and with existing treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This authority shall include, but not be limited to:

(1)Budget. All budget submissions from Palau for appropriations from the Congress of the United States shall be subject to the approval of, and submitted to and through, the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs in accordance with rules and regulations in respect thereto. The Assistant Secretary -Territorial and International Affairs shall make grants of financial assistance to Palau in such amounts as may be appropriated and subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed.

(2) Auditing and Accounting. The Assistant Secretary, after audit by the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, or other authorized officials, shall have the authority to require compliance with proper accounting principles and audit recommendations, and may settle accounts as recommended by the Inspector General. Disagreements shall be resolved in accordance with 361 DM 1 and 2.

(3) Relations with other United States Government Agencies and Foreign Governments. Communications and relationships of Palau with agencies of the United States Government and with foreign governments and organizations shall be through the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. Communications with foreign governments and international organizations shall be transmitted by the Department of State to the foreign government or international organization concerned.

(4) Telecommunications. The Assistant Secretary shall continue to have authority and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the telecommunications within Palau in accordance with treaties, laws and regulations of the United States applicable to Palau.

(5) Staffing. The Assistant Secretary shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary and to organize such Office so as to enable

it to effectively carry out those duties and responsibilities.

b. Other. The Assistant Secretary shall also carry out such other duties as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe.

Section 5. Legislation.

a. All laws of Palau shall be submitted to the Assistant Secretary within ten (10) days after being approved by the President of Palau. If the Assistant Secretary decides to suspend such law, or part thereof, the President of Palau shall be promptly, but no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law, notified of the reasons for suspending such law, or part thereof. The Assistant Secretary shall exercise this power only if such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with the provisions of this order, the Trusteeship Agreement, with existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable to Palau. The decisions of the Assistant Secretary in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

b. No law shall take effect until the period during which the Assistant Secretary may suspend the law has expired unless the Assistant Secretary earlier notifies the President of Palau that the authority to suspend the law sill not be exercised. A law or any part thereof so suspended shall be null and of no effect.

Section 6. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall retain jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Palau with respect to suits against the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government, the High Commissioner, or the Assistant Secretary as regards the administration of the Trust Territory. The ruling of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon all appeals shall be final, binding, and enforceable in accordance with its terms.

b. The High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific is hereby given jurisdiction to effect the judicial enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) in Palau.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Order becomes effective at 1200 midnight on July 10, 1987.

Section 8. Prior Orders. Except for the limitations on taxing authority contained i Section 2 of Part III of Secretarial order No. 2918, as amended, No. 3027, and No. 3039, as amended, are superseded on the effective date of this Order.

ORDER NO. 3119, AMENDMENT NO. 1

Date: January 14, 1988

Subject: Judicial Authority

Purpose: The purpose of amendment No. 1 is to restore to the High Court the appellate functions it performed under Secretary's Order 3039.

Section 6 of Secretarial Order 3119 is amended to read as follows:

Section 6. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review by writ of certiorari the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, rendered subsequent to the effective date of this amendatory order. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases to which the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, its subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms.

b. The judicial functions provided for in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 Public Law 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) relating to Palau shall be performed by the appropriate division of the High Court of the Trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DATE: 15 October 1990

ORDER NO. 3142

Subject: government in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is: (a) to further promote education, health care, economic development, and public safety in Palau as responsibilities of the United States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement with the United Nations Security Council, (b) to continue the traditions of constitutional self-government in Palau, (c) to strengthen the close relations of the Department of the Interior and Palau.

This order provides for maximum self-government within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by continuing to define the extent and nature of the authority of government in such Trust Territory, consistent with the authority and responsibilities delegated to the Secretary of the Interior under Executive Order 11021. Until the future political status of Palau is determined, the United States will continue to discharge its responsibilities as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority

The authority of the Secretary of the interior, with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands derived from the President, the Congress, and the Trusteeship Agreement, continues to be delegated to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Territorial and International Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "Assistant Secretary"). The Assistant Secretary shall exercise this authority to the extent necessary to ensure that the obligations and responsibilities of the United States under the Trusteeship Agreement are met and that the actions of the government of Palau are consistent with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, this order, and treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Assistant Secretary shall consult annually with Palau's President and the presiding officers of its national legislature regarding this order.

Section 3. Government of the Trust Territory of the pacific Islands.

The executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall remain delegated to the constitutional government of Palau, subject to the authority of the Assistant Secretary under the Trusteeship Agreement, this order, and treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 4. Interior Representative and Staffing.

The Assistant Secretary shall appoint a well-qualified and experienced representative to be stationed in Palau who will serve as a liaison between the government of Palau and the Assistant Secretary. In addition, the Assistant Secretary may appoint such professional, technical, and administrative staff(including emergency law enforcement personnel) as may be necessary to carry out official duties and responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement. The Assistant Secretary may assist the government of Palau in locating a special prosecutor and a public auditor, as the case may be, on an interim basis. To the extent authorized by Federal law, the Assistant Secretary may request the assistance of other Federal agencies in meeting responsibilities of the United States, including utilization of Federal law enforcement personnel for the full range of law enforcement responsibilities.

Section 5. Financial Assistance.

The Department of the Interior shall provide annual financial assistance to Palau in such amounts as may be appropriated by the Congress. The Government of Palau shall be invited to participate in the process by submitting an annual budget request to the Assistant Secretary. Such Budget request shall detail the amount of assistance needed, the proposed distribution of Federal assistance in accordance with Palau's structure of accounts and the anticipated amounts and distribution of local revenues that are being augmented by this assistance. Upon congressional appropriation, the Assistant Secretary shall issue grants to Palau, which specify the purposes and conditions of the assistance in accordance with Trusteeship responsibilities (including education, health care, economic development, and public safety), congressional directives and applicable Federal law and regulations. In the grant document, the government of Palau will be given some authority to reprogram administratively. Unless otherwise authorized in a grant or reprogramming, Federal funds may be used only to satisfy obligations incurred for the particular year for which such funds were appropriated or granted, or, in exceptional circumstances, for a subsequent year. Payments made to satisfy obligations of government of Palau from past years shall be paid out of local Palau funds.

Section 6. Environmental Protection and Planning.

In order to protect the exceptional and delicate environment of the Rock Islands and properly prepare for development throughout Palau, a master national development plan shall be developed that is applicable to all of Palau and approved in public law by the government of Palau. Until approval and implementation of such plan, the natural environment of the Rock Islands shall be preserved through a process whereby construction on any rock island in Palau is allowed only after approval on an individual project basis in public law by the government of Palau. Rock Island is defined here as an island of Palau, any part of which lies in the area between the southern-most point of Koror Island and the Northern-most point of Peleliu.

According to mutual agreement with the President of Palau regarding steps in the process for developing the master plan, including related legislation and times for approval, the Assistant Secretary may offer assistance for developing such a plan, but only if such agreement contains provisions guaranteeing that the plan and related legislation shall be approved in Palau within a reasonable amount of time after the views of Palau authorities have been incorporated and the plan completed.

Section 7. Borrowing. The Assistant Secretary shall consult with representatives of the government of Palau regarding amortization of Palau's existing and potential long-term debt.

No government in Palau may borrow funds, except as authorized by the Constitution of Palau. Such borrowing may occur only upon approval of the specific debt in public law by the initiating government and the government of Palau. Any debt instrument of $250,000 or more shall be submitted to the Assistant Secretary, in advance of receipt of any funds, together with information showing (a) the amount, terms and conditions of the borrowing; (b) its purpose; L:(c) the source of funds earmarked for repayment; and (d) the total debt outstanding buy the initiating government.

The Assistant Secretary shall disapprove any loan, or curtail or proscribe any borrowing, if analysis reveals that the total amount of outstanding debt is beyond the ability of the borrower to repay or if the requirements of this section for providing information are not fulfilled.

Section 8. Auditing and Accounting. The Assistant Secretary shall assist Palau in complying with proper accounting principles, internal controls, and audit recommendations, and shall resolve all questions involving Department of the Interior grants.

Section 9. Grant-in-aid programs. The President of Palau shall designate an official within the executive branch of the government of Palau whose primary responsibility shall be to coordinate applications for grant-in-aid assistance and to monitor compliance with conditions of such assistance. Such official shall inform that representative regarding applications for, and the status of, grant-in-aid for Palau. The representative shall assist Palau with Federal program participation and requirements.

Section 10. Relations with other United States Government Agencies. During the period of trusteeship, the United States remains responsible for the international relations of Palau. In conducting such relations, the United States will continue to fulfill all of its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement, particularly its responsibility to foster the development of Palau's economic, political and social institutions.

Official communications and relations by the government of Palau with foreign governments or international organizations (with the exception of the United Nations Trusteeship Council), whether undertaken in Palau or elsewhere, shall occur only with the approval of the Department of States. The Government of Palau shall submit plans for relations with foreign governments and international organizations to the Assistant Secretary, who shall submit them to the Department of State for approval. Using the same channel, the government of Palau shall (a) obtain Department of State concurrence with any communication that the government of Palau proposes to send to a foreign government or international organizations, and (b) provide the Department of State with a copy of incoming communications from or report on conversations with officials of foreign governments or international organizations. The provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council shall continue to govern Palau's relationship with the Council. The requirements of this section apply to all officials of all governments in Palau, and their representatives.

Section 12. Capital Projects, other Contracts and Proprietary Interests. The Assistant Secretary shall review requests for capital improvement projects, which must conform to the Palau master national development plan when such plan becomes effective, and the Assistant Secretary shall consult the government of Palau with respect to the priorities and financing of such projects, including private financing. No financing of such projects, including private financing. No government in Palau (national, state, or local) may contract in a single contract or series of related contracts, in an amount of $250,000 or more, or hold any proprietary interest in a business endeavor unless such contract or interest, along with necessary information, has been submitted to the Assistant Secretary for review and has received a statement of no objection from the Assistant Secretary. Such statement shall not constitute an endorsement of a project, contract or endeavor by the United States. Other information that may be requested may include (1) a copy of the applicable Palau law authorizing the project or endeavor, or an opinion of the Palau Attorney General as to its legality; (2) an identification of funds required for the project and their sources; (3) the identity and financial standing of the contractors or parties; (4) documentation regarding the procurement procedures that will be used in awarding the contract; (5) a showing that the project or endeavor complies with land alienation provisions applicable in Palau; (6) an identification of the laws or regulations of the United States, if any, that apply to the project or endeavor; and (7) if necessary, an independent feasibility study. If necessary, the Assistant Secretary may provide technical assistance to aid in meeting the information requirements.

Any contract or endeavor that is not submitted for review or that has not received from the Assistant Secretary a statement of no objection is subject to suspension of construction, at the discretion of the Assistant Secretary, with the government in Palau that ordered the commencement of construction liable for the termination.

Section 13. Telecommunications. The Assistant Secretary shall take such steps as may be deemed necessary to insure that the telecommunications within Palau are operated in compliance with treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 14. Legislation. In order to achieve greater cooperation with regard to legislation, early communication is essential. Therefore, upon request of the appropriate committee chairman of a legislative body in Palau, the Interior representative shall provide comment, informally or in writing, on legislation under consideration by such legislative body.

Every newly enacted national law in Palau, and every newly enacted state law in Palau that involves finance or the expenditure of funds, shall be submitted by the President of palau to the Assistant Secretary through the representative within ten (10) days after gaining legislative passage and any other approvals (except the approval of the Assistant Secretary) necessary for such law to become effective within the jurisdiction of the enacting government. Appropriations analysis from the affected legislative body (agreed to by the affected executive branch) that shows funds to be available, or such legislation itself must provide acceptable sources of funding that cover the entire life of the activity set forth therein.

The Assistant Secretary may suspend such law, or any part thereof, no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law by the representative by notifying the President of Palau of the action and the reasons therefor. The Assistant Secretary shall exercise this suspension power only if such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with the provisions of this order, the Trusteeship Agreement, or with treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

A decision of the Assistant Secretary to suspend legislation shall become final within thirty days after receipt of the notice, unless appealed to the Secretary of the Interior by the President of Palau, on his own behalf or on behalf of another government in Palau. A decision of the Assistant Secretary to suspend legislation that has been timely appealed to the Secretary shall remain in effect until the Secretary provides otherwise. If the suspended legislation was enacted by means of a legislative override of a veto, the President of Palau shall transmit to the Secretary, in timely fashion, any appeal of the affected legislative body, including all related documentation forwarded by such legislative body.

No law shall take effect until the period during which the Assistant Secretary may suspend the law has expired, unless the Assistant Secretary earlier notifies the President of Palau that the authority to suspend the law will not be exercised. Any suspended law shall be null and of no effect unless the Assistant Secretary specifies otherwise in the notification of suspension.

Section 15. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review, by writ of certiorari, the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, that are rendered after January

14, 1988. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases in which the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, its subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms.

b. The judicial functions provided for in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) relating to Palau shall be performed by the appropriate division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 16. Effective Date. This order shall become effective upon signature and may be incorporated in the Manual of the Department of the Interior.

Section 17. Prior Orders. Secretary's Orders No. 2918 and No. 3119, as amended, are superseded by this order.

APPENDIX D
TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

U.S. TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS HAVING APPLICATION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY AS OF OCTOBER 30, 1990

BILATERAL

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA[1],[2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda on July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; and December 4, 1980.

ARGENTINA

Treaty on Extradition. Signed at Washington, January 21, 1972.

Air Transport services agreement with annexes. Signed at Buenos Aires, October 22, 1985.

AUSTRALIA

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, May 14 1974.

BAHAMAS(1&2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

BARBADOS

Consular Convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

continued in force as between the United States and Barbados by an exchange of notes of September 14, 1972 and May 10, 1973.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bridgetown April 8, 1982.

BELGIUM

Air transport agreement. Exchange of notes at Washington, October 23, 1980, as amended September 22 and November 12, 1986.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 2 1969.

BELIZE (1&2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, D.C., June 6 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air Services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979 and December 4, 1980.

BOLIVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at La Paz, September 29, 1948, as amended June 28 and August 23, 1988.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at La Paz, February 10, 1978.

BRAZIL

Treaty of extradition. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1961, and additional protocol of June 18, 1962.

BRUNEI

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978: December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980.

BULGARIA

Consular convention. Signed at Sophia, April 15, 1974.

BURMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rangoon, September 28, 1949.

CANADA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Ottowa, January 17, 1966, as amended May 8, 1974; August 10 and 28, 1980; and May 24, 1984.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, December 3, 1971, as amended June 28 and July 9, 1974.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, March 2, 1977.

CHINA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980, as modified January 17, 1981.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980 as modified January 17, 1981.

COLOMBIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bogota, October 24, 1956, as amended October 23, 1968; and October 16 & 22, 1981 and April 21, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Washington, September 14, 1979.

COOK ISLANDS

Treaty on friendship and delimitation of the maritime boundary. Signed at Rarotonga, June 11, 1980.

COSTA RICA

consular convention. Signed at San Jose, January 12, 1948.

Air transport agreement. Exchange of notes at San Jose, October 20 and November 23, 1983.

CUBA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Havana, May 26, 1953, as amended may 21 and July 31, 1957.

CYPRUS(1)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1957.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Prague, June 29, 1987; schedule and annex extended February 6 and 24, 1989.

Consular convention. Signed at Prague, July 9, 1973.

DENMARK

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Copenhagen, June 22, 1972.

DOMINICA (1&2)

consular convention (between the United States and the United

Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

ECUADOR

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Washington, November 17, 1983.

EGYPT

Air transport agreement. Signed at Cairo, May 5, 1964.

EL SALVADOR

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 2, 1982, as amended July 16 and 24, 1985.

FIJI

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16 and December 12, 1972.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965.

Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16 and December 12, 1972.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Suva, October 1, 1979, as amended October 25, 1985.

FINLAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Helsinki, March 29, 1949 with related agreement of May 12, 1980.

FRANCE

Consular convention. Signed at Paris, July 18, 1966.

Extradition convention. Signed at Paris, January 6, 1909, and supplementary extradition convention signed at Paris February 12, 1970.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Signed at Washington, January 25, 1983.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Consular convention. Signed at Berlin, September 4, 1979.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, July 7, 1955, as amended April 5, 1968 and November 1, 1978.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Bonn, June 20, 1978.

GHANA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Ghana by exchange of notes at Accra, September 4, December 21, 1957 and February 12, 1958.

GRENADA (1&2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

GUATEMALA

Agreements for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Washington, May 21, 1984.

GUYANA (1)

Consular convention (between the United Stats and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

HUNGARY

Consular convention. Signed Budapest, July 7, 1972.

Air transport agreement, with annex and memorandum of understanding. Done at Budapest, july 12, 1989.[3]

INDIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at New Delhi, February 3, 1956, as amended October 26, 1964 and May 4, 1989.

INDONESIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Djakarta, January 15, 1968, as amended May 2, 1986.

IRAN

Air transport agreement. Signed at Tehran, February 1, 1973.

IRELAND

Consular convention. Signed at Dublin, May 1, 1950, and supplementary protocol signed at Dublin, March 3, 1952.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Washington, July 13, 1983.

ISRAEL

Air transport agreement. Signed Tel Aviv, June 13, 1950, as amended February 21, 1951; August 16, 1978; and December 16, 1986 and January 5, 1987.

Convention relating to extradition. Signed at Washington, December 10, 1962.

ITALY

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rome, June 22, 1970.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Rome, November 9, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Rome, October 13, 1983.

IVORY COAST

Air transport agreement. Signed at Abidjan, February 24, 1978.

JAMAICA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at Washington, June 6 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kingston, October 2, 1969, as amended April 4, 1979.

JAPAN

Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Tokyo, August 11, 1952, as amended May 9, 1972; July 26, 1977; September 20, 1989; September 7, 1982; and May 1, 1985.

Agreed minute to the treaty of mutual cooperation and security. Initialed at Washington, January 19, 1960.

Consular convention. Signed at Tokyo, March 22, 1963.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Tokyo, March 3, 1978.

Agreement concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Signed at Tokyo, April 18, 1969, with related agreements of March 13, 1973, and April 18, 1975.

Convention for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, and their environment. Signed at tokyo, March 4, 1972, as amended September 19, 1974.

JORDAN

Air transport services agreement. Signed at Amman, April 8, and June 8, 1980.

KIRIBATI (2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of friendship. Signed at Tarawa, September 20, 1979.

KOREA

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, October 1, 1953.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 24, 1957, as amended March 26, 1971 and March 22, 1979; and September 15, 1988.

Consular convention. Signed at Seoul, January 8, 1963.

KUWAIT

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force by an exchange of notes between Kuwait and the United Kingdom, November 7, 1960.

LEBANON

Air transport agreement. Signed at Beirut, September 1, 1972.

LIBERIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Monrovia, March 30, 1978.

LUXEMBOURG

Air transport agreement. Signed at Luxembourg, August 19, 1986.

MALAYSIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kuala Lumpur, February 2, 1970, as amended September 6, 1974 and February 5, 1975; March 27, 1985.

MALTA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MAURITIUS (1)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MEXICO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Mexico, August 14, 1960, as extended and amended July 31, 1970 and September 23, 1988.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Mexico, November 25, 1976.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Mexico, May 4, 1978.

Agreement of cooperation regarding pollution of the marine environment by discharge of hydrocarbons and other hazardous substances. Signed at Mexico, July 24, 1980.

Treaty of cooperation providing for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Mexico, July 17, 1970.

Agreement on reduced air fares. Effected by exchange of letters at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

Memorandum of Understanding on all-cargo services. Signed at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

Memorandum of Understanding on charter flights. Signed at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

MOROCCO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rabat, February 9, 1970.

NETHERLANDS

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as amended November 25, 1969; March 31, 1978; June 11, 1986; October 13 and December 22, 1987.

Air transport agreement relating to air transportation between the U.S. and Aruba. signed at Washington, November 7, 1986.

Extradition treaty. Signed at the Hague, June 24, 1980.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at the Hague, June 12, 1981.

NEW ZEALAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Wellington, June 24, 1964, as amended November 25, 1980.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 12, 1970.

Treaty of the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the United States of America and Tokelau. Signed at Tokelau, December 2, 1980.

NIGERIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Lagos, April 27, 19778.

NORWAY

Extradition treaty. Signed at Oslo, June 9, 1977.

PANAMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Panama, March 31, 1949, as amended May 29, and June 3, 1952; and December 23, 1974; March 6, 1975.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Panama, January 11, 1979.

PARAGUAY

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Asuncion, May 24, 1973.

PERU
Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, July 6, 1979.

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Lima, September 15, 1981.

PHILIPPINES

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, August 30, 1951.

Agreement, with memorandum of consultation, concerning air transport services. Exchange of notes at Washington, September 16, 1982, as amended May 29, 1987 and January 13, 1988; and April 24, 1989.

POLAND

Consular convention. Signed at Warsaw, May 31, 1972.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Warsaw, February 1, 1988.

ROMANIA

Agreement renewing and amending the civil air transport agreement of December 4, 1973. Effected by exchange of notes at Bucharest, January 25 and 30, 1979, as amended and extended April 22 and 28, 1983; and August 10 & 11, 1989.

Consular convention. Signed at Bucharest, July 5, 1972.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS (1&2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980; August 11 and November 30, 1987.

SAINT LUCIA (1&2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES (1&2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United Stats and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

SENEGAL

Air transport agreement. Signed at Dakar, March 28, 1979.

SEYCHELLES (1&2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951

SIERRA LEONE (1)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

SINGAPORE

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Singapore, March 31, 1978, as amended September 14, 1979 and September 30, 1985.

SOLOMON ISLANDS (1&2)

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

SOUTH AFRICA

Treaty relating to the reciprocal extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, December 18, 1947.

SPAIN

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Madrid, May 2, 1970, as supplemented by agreement of January 25, 1975.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Madrid, February 20, 1973, with related agreement dated March 31 and April 7, 1987.

SURINAM (1)

Air transport agreement (between the United States and the Netherlands). Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as amended November 25, 1969.

SWEDEN

Extradition convention. Signed at Washington, October 24, 1961, as supplemented by convention of March 14, 1983.

SWITZERLAND

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Bern, May 25, 1973; with related agreement dated November 10, 1987.

TANZANIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Tanzania by exchange of notes at Dar es Salaam, November 30, and December 6, 1965.

THAILAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bangkok, December 7, 1979, as amended June 15, 1984.

TONGA(1)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, December 22, 1931.

Continued in force as between the United States and Tonga by exchange of notes at Nuku'alofa and Wellington March 14 and April 13, 1977.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (1)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

TURKEY

Treaty on extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

Treaty on the enforcement of penal judgements. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

TUVALU (2)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom)(1). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom).(1) Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of friendship. Signed at Funafuti, February 7, 1979.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Consular convention. Signed at Moscow, June 1, 1964.

Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, November 4, 1968, as amended May 6, 1986 and February 13, 1986 and December 9, 1987.

Treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. Signed at Moscow, May 26, 1972, and protocol signed at Washington, May 22, 1973.

Agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Moscow, May 25, 1972, and protocol signed at Washington, May 22, 1973.

Basic principles of negotiations on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms. Signed at Washington, June 21, 1973.

Convention concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their environment. Signed at Moscow, November 19, 1976.

Treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. Signed at Washington, December 8, 1987.

Agreement on notifications of launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Signed at Moscow, May 31, 1988.

Agreement on the conduct of joint verification experiment relating to nuclear testing, with annex. Signed at Moscow, May 31, 1988.

UNITED KINGDOM

consular convention and protocol of signature. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in other countries. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965.

Agreement extending to certain territories the application of the agreement of November 26, 1965. Exchange of notes at London, December 11, 1969.(2)

Extradition treaty, with exchange of notes. Signed at London, June 8, 1972, as supplemented by treaty signed June 25, 1985.

Agreement concerning air services. Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980; February 20, 1985; and May 25, 1989.

UNITED NATIONS

Agreement relating to the provision of assistance by the United Nations Development Programme to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Signed at New York, June 10, 1974.

URUGUAY

Treaty on extradition and cooperation in penal matters. Signed at Washington, April 6, 1973.

YUGOSLAVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, December 15, 1977, with related agreement March 17, and May 19, 1982, as extended January 15 and July 6, 1987.

ZAMBIA (1)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

ZIMBABWE(1)

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978, and December 27, 1979.

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*In principle, all international agreements to which the United States is a party apply to the Trust Territory, unless otherwise indicated or not germane. Treaties and international agreements concluded prior to the United States administration of the territory are not included in the bilateral section of this list; some multilateral conventions have been included.

MULTILATERAL

Protocol for the prohibition of the use of war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. Done at Geneva, June 17, 1925.

Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air, and additional protocol. concluded at Warsaw, October 12, 1929.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 53) concerning minimum requirements of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 55) concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of seasickness, injury or death of seamen. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 58) concerning fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 22nd session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

Convention on international civil aviation. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944, as amended June 14, 1954; September 15, 1962; July 7, 1971; October 16, 1974; and protocol of September 24, 1968, on the authentic trilingual text..

International Air Services Transit Agreement. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, February 13, 1946.

International convention for the regulation of whaling, with schedule of whaling regulations. Signed at Washington, December 2, 1946, and protocol signed November 19, 1956.

Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission. Signed at Canberra, February 6, 1947, as amended November 7, 1951, April 5, 1954; October 6, 1964; October 2, 1974; October 20, 1976 and October 12, 1978.

Inter-American Convention on the granting of political rights of women. Signed at Bogota, May 2, 1948.

Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft. Done at Geneva, June 19, 1948.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Adopted at Paris, December 9, 1948.

Convention for the amelioration of the wounded and sick armed forces in the field. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention for the amelioration of the wounded and sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Agreement revising the telecommunications agreement signed at Bermuda, December 4, 1945. Annexed to the Final Act of the United States-Commonwealth telecommunications meeting, signed at London, August 12, 1949, as amended October 1, 1952.

Convention on road traffic, with annexes. Dated at Geneva, September 19, 1949.

Security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Signed at San Francisco, September 1, 1951.

Treaty of Peace with Japan. Signed at San Francisco, September 8, 1951.

International plant protection convention. Done at Rome, December 6, 1951.

Agreement on German external debts. Signed at London, February 26, 1953.

Convention on the political rights of women. Done at New York, March 31, 1953.

Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

The Pacific Charter. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Done at Geneva, September 7, 1956.

Convention on the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the continental shelf. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the territorial sea and contiguous zone. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. Done at New York, June 10, 1958.

Convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. Done at New York, June 10, 1958.

Convention placing the International Popular Commission within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Approved at Rome, November 19, 1959, as amended October 30, 1967, and November 15, 1977.

Antarctic Treaty. Signed at Washington, December 1, 1959.

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington, January 26, 1960.

Single convention on narcotic drugs, 1961, with amendments to schedules. Done at New York, March 30, 1961, as amended March 25, 1972.

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning eh compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 18, 1961.

Amended agreement for the establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Approved the 11th session of the Conference of the FAO, Rome, November 23, 1961.

Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 24, 1963.

Inter-American convention on facilitation of international waterborne transportation. Signed Mar del Plata, June 7, 1963.

Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Done at Moscow, August 5, 1963.

Convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft. Done at Tokyo, September 14, 1963.

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, with final protocol, Done at Vienna, July 10, 1964, as amended by protocols of November 14, 1969, July 5, 1974, and July 27, 1984.

Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. Done at Washington, March 18, 1965.

Convention of facilitation of international maritime traffic, with annex. Done at London, April 9, 1965; as amended November 19, 1973.

International convention on load lines. Done at London, April 5, 1966.

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. Done at Washington, London and Moscow, January 27, 1967.

Additional protocols I and II to the treaty of February 14, 1967, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. Done at Mexico, February 14, 1967.

Protocol relating to the status of refugees. Done at New York, January 31, 1967.

Agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 22, 1968.

Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, July 1, 1968.

International convention on tonnage measurement of ships, 1969 with annexes. Done at London, June 23, 1969.

International health regulations, with appendices. Adopted at Boston,July 25, 1969, as amended, May 23, 1973, and May 20, 1981.

International convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties, with annex. Done at Brussels, November 29, 1969.

Patent cooperation treaty, with regulations. Done at Washington, June 19, 1970.

Convention for the suppression with unlawful seizure of aircraft. Done at the Hague, December 16, 1970.

Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance. Signed at Washington, February 2, 1971.

Convention on wetlands of international importance, especially as water flow habitat. Done at Ramsar, February 2, 1971, with protocol adopted December 3, 1982.

Treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, February 11, 1971.

Constitution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Santiago, November 26, 1971, as amended March 18, 1976, and August 28, 1981.

Convention for the conservation of Antarctic seals. Done at London, June 1, 1972.

Convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, March 29, 1972.

Convention on the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, 1972, as amended April 2, 1981, and June 13, 1983.

Convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter, with annexes. Done at London, Mexico, Moscow, and Washington, December 29, 1972.

Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, with appendices. Done at Washington, March 3, 1973, as amended June 22, 1979.

Telegraph and telephone regulations, with appendices, annex and final protocol. Done at Geneva, April 11, 1973.

Protocol relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of pollution by substances other than oil. Done at London, November 2, 1973.

Optional Annex V to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, as modified by the protocol of 1978. Done at London, November 2, 1973.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents. Adopted by the UN General Assembly, December 14, 1973.

Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Done at Brussels, May 2, 1974.

International convention for the safety of life at sea. Done at London, November 1, 1974, and related protocol of February 17, 1974, and amendment of April 21, 1988.

Inter-American convention on letters rogatory. Done at Panama City, January 30, 1975, and additional protocol dated May 8, 1979.

Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent protection, with regulations. Done at Budapest, April 28, 1977, as amended September 26, 1980 and January 20, 1981.

Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, with annex. Done at Geneva, May 18, 1977..

Protocol of 1978 relating to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, with annexes and protocols. Done at London, February 17, 1978, as amended September 7, 1984 and December 5, 1985.

International convention of the protection of new varieties of plans of December 2, 1961, as revised. Done Geneva, October 23, 1978.

International convention on maritime search and rescue. Done at Hamburg, April 27, 1979.

Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material, with annexes. Done at Vienna, October 26, 1979.

International natural rubber agreement. 1979. Done at Geneva, October 6, 1979 as extended June 13, 1985.

convention on long-range transboundary air pollution. Done at Geneva, November 13, 1979, with protocol of September 28, 1984.

Radio regulations, with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva, December 6, 1979.

International convention against the taking of hostages. Done at New York, December 17, 1979.

United Nations convention on contracts for the international sale of goods. Done at Vienna, April 11, 1980.

Convention on the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources. Done at Canberra, May 20, 1980.

International coffee agreement, 1983, with annexes. done at London, September 16, 1982.

International agreement on jute and jute products. Done at Geneva, October 1, 1982.

International telecommunication convention. Done at Nairobi, November 6, 1982.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Done at Strasburg, March 21, 1983.

International tropical timber agreement, 1983, with annexes. Done at Geneva, November 18, 1983.

International sugar agreement. Done at Geneva, July 5, 1984, as extended November 21, 1986.

General regulation of the Universal Postal Union, with annex and universal postal convention with detailed regulations. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Money orders and postal travellers' checks agreement. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Postal parcels agreement with detailed regulations. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Convention for the protection of the ozone layer. Done at Vienna, March 22, 1985.

Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, with annex. Done at Montreal, September 16, 1987.

Agreement relating to the conduct of a joint program of marine geoscientific research and mineral resources studies of the South Pacific region. Signed at Washington, September 19, 1986.

Food Air convention, 1986. Done at London, March 13, 1986. (3)

Wheat trade convention, 1986. Done at London, March 14, 1986.(3)

Convention on early notification of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. Done at Vienna, September 26, 1986.

International natural rubber agreement, 1987, with annexes. Done at Geneva, March 0, 1987.

International sugar agreement, 1987. Done at London, September 11, 1987.(3)

1. Included in this listing on the basis of general declarations (or agreements) accepting the rights and obligations of treaties and other international agreements applicable to the territory prior to independence.

2. The agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom concerning the licensing of amateur radio operators was extended to the following territories that have since become independent and made general declarations as noted in footnote 1: Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; "Belize; Dominica; Grenada; Kiribati; Saint Christopher and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Seychelles; Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

3. Provisionally in force for the United States.

APPENDIX E
LEADERSHIP LISTING

GOVERNMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

(As of 30 September 1990)

Stella Guerra	Assistant Secretary of the Interior Office of Territorial and International Affairs
Charles D. Jordan	Director, Office of Transition
Barbara Grizzard	Administrative Officer
Sam McPhetres	Archives and International Organizations
Ron Peterson	Procurement and Supply
Haruo Willter	OTIA Representative in Palau

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU (TTPI)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
(As of 30 September 1990)

Executive Branch

President	Ngiratkel Etpison
Vice president/Minister of Administration	Kuniwo Nakamura
Minister of State	(vacant)
Minister of Social Services	(vacant)
Minister of Natural Resources	(vacant)
Minister of Justice	(vacant)

Judiciary

Chief Justice	Mamoru Nakamura

Associate Justices

Justice	Loren Sutton
Justice	Arthur Ngiraklsong
Justice	Frederick O'Brien

OLBIIL ERA KELULAU (National Congress)

The Senate

Joshua Koshiba	President
Isidoro Rudimch	Vice President
Peter Sugiyama	Floor Leader

Tommy E. Remengesau	1st.Senatorial Dist.
Seit Andres	1st.Senatorial Dist.
Masayki Adelbai	1st Senatorial Dist.
Minoru F. Ueki	2nd Senatorial Dist.
Sam Y. Masang	2nd Senatorial Dist.
Isidoro Rudimch	2nd Senatorial Dist.
Joshua Koshiba	3rd Senatorial Dist.

Itelbang Luii	3rd Senatorial Dist.
Harry R. Fritz	3rd Senatorial Dist.
Daiziro Nakamura	4th Senatorial Dist.
Peter E. Sadang	4th Senatorial Dist.
Peter L. Sugiyama	4th Senatorial Dist.
Lucius L. Malsol	5th Senatorial Dist.
Haruo Esang	6th Senatorial Dist.

Standing Committees and Chairmen

1.	Ways and Means	Tommy Remengesau, Jr.
2.	Foreign Affairs	Minoru F. Ueki
3.	Judiciary and Governmental Affairs	Daizero Nakamura
4.	Resources and Development	Sam Y. Masang
5.	National/State Relations	Masayuki Adelbai
6.	Tourism Development	Harry R. Fritz
7.	Education and Youth Affairs	Peter E. Sadang
8.	Health and Social Welfare	Haruo Esang

The House of Delegates

Shiro Kyota	Speaker
Laurentino Ulechong	Vice Speaker
Ignacio Anastacio	Floor Leader

Minami V. Ueki	Aimeliik
Hideo S. Tell	Airai
Mario S. Gulibert	Angaur
Evence D. Beches	Kayangel
Alan Rechuldak Seid	Koror
Augustine Mesebeluu	Melekeok
Laurentino Ulechong	Ngaraard
Johnny Reklai	Ngerchelong
Lucio Ngiraiwet	Ngardmau
Shiro Kyota	Ngaremlengui
Surangel Whipps	Ngatpang
Ignacio Anastacio	Ngchesar
Hideo E. Termeteet	Ngiwal
Takeshi Kintol	Peleliu
Mariano Carlos	Sonsorol
Thomas M. Patris	Tobi

Standing Committees and Chairmen

1.	Ways and Means	Minami Ueki
2.	Foreign Affairs	Hideo S. Tell
3.	Education and Youth Affairs	Thomas Patris
4.	Resources and Development	Surangel Whipps
5.	Capitol Improvement Projects	Mario Gulibert
6.	Judiciary and Governmental Affairs	Ignacio Anastacio
7.	Health and Social Services	Lucio Ngiraiwet
8.	Tourism and Transportation	Joseph Kintol
9.	(Special) Committee on Claims and Trade Relations with Former Colonizers	Mariano Carlos

Traditional leadership

Under Section 6 of Article VIII of Palau's Constitution, the 16 highest traditional chiefs from the 16 states of the Republic constitute an advisory body called the "Council of Chiefs" advising the President on matters concerning traditional laws, customs, and other major public issues in which their pratiricipation is required.

Chiefs	State
Ibedul Yutaka Gibbons, Chairman	Koror
Reklai	Melekeok
Rdechor Ruluked	Kayangel
Uong-er-Etei	Ngerchelong
Madrengebuked	Ngaraard
Beouch	Ngardmau
Rekemesik Ngiratkel Etpison	Ngatpang
Urherbelau Masao Gulibert	Angaur
Obak Isao Singeo	Peleliu
Uoruyos	Ngiwal
Rengubai Brikul Ngiruchelbad	Aimeliik
Ngirturong Laurence Otaor	Ngaremlengui
Ngirakebou Anthony Polloy	Ngchesar
Ngiraked	Airai
Tamor Joe Nestor	Sonsorol
Heimong Marino Fitihand	Tobi

Elected State Officials

State	Governor	Speaker
Airmeliik	Simer Eriich	Krispin Ikeda
Airai		
Angaur	Abel Suzuki	Lorenzo Edward
Kayangel	Ngiraked Bandarii	Midas Ngiracheluolu
Koror	Johnny Gibbons	Roman Yano
Melekeok	Thomas Tellei	Andres Demei
Ngaraard	Omengkar Rubasch	Martin Sokau
Ngarchelong	Remoket Tarimel	Tadao Ngotel
Ngardmau	Sadang Silmai	Aichi Kumangai
Ngaremlengui	Maidesil Rechuld	Fred Skebong
Ngatpang	(vacant)	Francisca Ruluked
Ngchesar	Moses Uludong	Moses Ramarui
Ngiwal	Elia Tulop	Antonio Takada
Peleliu	Timarong Sisior	Evence Kebekol
Sonsorol	Flavian Carlos	Joe Nestor
Tobi	Nemecio Andrew	Steven Patris

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SUMMARY

Table 1

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
1990

ESTIMATED 1990 POPULATION	15,105
ANNUAL REVENUE ($000)	
DOI Funds	14,321
Federal Grant Funds	4,965
CIP Funds	6,064
Other (local revenue, taxes, reimbursements, etc)	10,200
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES	27,499
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	
Agriculture Production (value and/or vol)	(See tables 13-16)
Fisheries Production	371
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE	
Exports ($)	
Imports ($)	24,563
Tourist Entries (number)	22,248*
No. Hotel Rooms	331
EMPLOYMENT	
Government/Private Labor Force	1410/3206
Percent unemployed (local criteria)	
Gross Domestic Product	
Credit Unions/Cooperatives	23/13
EDUCATION	
Elementary School Enrollment (Public and Private)	2494
Secondary School Enrollment (Public and Private)	1055
Post Secondary Enrollment (in the Trust Territory)	600
Public Expenditures/pupil	
HEALTH SERVICES	
Life Expectancy at Birth	N/A
Birth Rate/1000 population (live births)	22.08
Infant Mortality/1000 live births	25.3
No. of M.D.s per capita	1/2044
Health Expenditures Per Capita (including referrals	152.13
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	
No. of Registered Motor Vehicles	2,104
No. of Outboard Motorboats (estimate)	234
No. of Telephones	1,526
No. of Telex subscrobers	22
No. of Facsimile subscribers	70
No. of Television receivers	1,280
No. of Miles of Paved Roads	40

*Jan.-August 1990 only.

FINANCE AND POPULATION

Table 2

POPULATION DENSITIES -MAJOR ISLANDS
(PER SQUARE MILE)

ISLAND	TOTAL SQ. MILES	TOTAL POP.	DENSITY
Angaur	3.3	206	62.42
Babelthdaob	158.0	3,595	22.75
Kayangel	1.0	150	150.0
Koror	3.8	10,486	2,759.47
Peliliu	11.0	591	53.73
Other Islands	19.0	77	4.05
Total	**196.1**	**15,105**	**77.03**

Source: Office of Planning and Statistics, Rep. of Palau (TTPI)

Table 3

TRUST TERRITORY APPROPRIATION
($000)

COMPARISON BY ACTIVITIES	FY 1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991
TRUST TERRITORY OPERATIONS:				
Administration	500	400	800	796
College of Micronesia (Pal)	300	300	296	
Satellite Communications	133	137	131	
PALAU OPERATIONS	11,157	14,500	14,500	16,645
TT DEFICIT	8,500	8,500	2,963	7,598
MICRONESIAN WAR CLAIMS	12,350	10,000	0	0
CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS				
Palau Hospital	5,300	0	6,000	7,162
Palau Prison	100	0	0	795
Capitol Relocation	2,600	0	0	0
Road and KB bridge Repairs			980	1,193
Water systems				2,487
Classrooms				1,310
Koror HS Roof Repair				646
Sewer				1,800

PUBLIC SAFETY

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES COMMITTED
FY 1990

Homicide	Aggravated Assault	Theft w/violence	Total
7	22	214	243

Table 5

PRISON CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY (PALAU)

	Unit of measure	Number
Cells	number	9
Wards	number	1
Sleeping space/prisoner	cu. ft.	35
Dietary scale/prisoner	calories	5,200
Prisoners previously committed	Number	193
Workshops	Number	1
Average number of prisoners	Number	82

Table 6

AGES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS

Age Group	Less than 4 mos.	4-6 mos.	7-9 mos.	10-12 mos.	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	Over 3 yrs	Total
Under 21	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
21-30	1	0	0	1	0	1	26	29
31-40	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	12
41-50	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
over 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**41**	**52**

PUBLIC SAFETY STAFFING

Table 7

Title	TOTAL
Director	1
Public Safety Advisor	1
Deputy Director	1
Division Chief	4
Police Captain	0
Police Lieutenant	2
Detective Lieutenant	1
Police Sergeant	5
Detective Sergeant	1
Detective	1
Assistant Fire Chief	1
Fire Crew Supervisor	1
Patrolmen	42
Firemen	1/1
Clerk-Typist/Clerk	0
Tradesman	1
Prison employees	1
Civilian employees	4
Total	**72***

*Includes 2 female police officers

TOURISM

VISITOR ARRIVALS BY CITIZENSHIP AND % INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

YEAR	USA	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES	EUROPE	OCEANIA	ASIA	OTHER	TOTAL	%+
1979	2491	2700	174	202			309	5876	
1980	2222	2894	68	162			294	5640	
1981	1676	2650	143	200			387	5057	-10%
1982	1782	2721	124	191			512	5330	+5%
1983	1989	3026	391	312			670	6388	+20%
1984	2532	3969	1087	540			886	9014	+41
1985	3214	6968	1176	996			1017	13,371	+48
1986	3747	6567	1578	568			1193	13,653	+2
1987	4205	6924	1915	916			2735	16,695	+22
1988	4821	10818	2194	1121	*181	2620	920	22,675	+36
1989	6060	11633	2764	1105	*805	2207	1431	26,005	+15
(JANUARY 1989-AUGUST 1989					(*AUSTRALIA ONLY)			17,584)	
(JANUARY 1990-AUGUST 1990								22,248	+27)

Palau Visitors Authority

The average length of stay for each tourist in Palau is estimated at 4.6 days per tourist. This figure is based on the results of a survey conducted by the staff of the Palau Visitors Authority covering the period of June 1989-May 1990.

The Average expenditure for each tourist per day in Palau is $88.88 based on a study covering February-May 1990.

VISITOR ARRIVAL BY PURPOSE OF ENTRY

TABLE 8

YEAR	TOURIST	BUSINESS	EMPLOYMENT	RELIGION	OTHER	TOTAL
1979	4589	612	248	67	360	5876
1980	4516	685	165	63	211	5640
1981	3902	708	177	62	208	5057
1982	3995	778	236	74	247	5330
1983	4449	1066	406	76	391	6388
1984	6129	846	1240	62	737	9014
1985	10740	1104	791	40	696	13371
1986	10348	1464	1042	64	735	13653
1987	11834	1862	1495	65	1439	16695
1988	16453	1891	1652	67	2612	22675
1989	19394	2939	1802	75	2695	26005

(Source: Monthly Report of Entries, Planning and Statistics Off.)

Table 9

Hotels, Motels and Guestrooms in the Territory as of March 1990

Name	No. of Rooms
In Koror	
1. D. W. Motel	17
2. Hotel Nikko	51
3. Lee Bros. Motel	4
4. Marina Hotel	30
5. New Koror Hotel	26
6. Palau Hotel	38
7. Palau Pacific Resort	100
8. TNO Motel	5
9. West Motel I	9
10. West Motel II	11
11. West Plaza	22
Subtotal	**331**

Other areas of Palau

12. Carp Island Resort	6
13. Ongeluatel Traditional Resort	4
14. Ngerchong Boat-el	8
15. Guestrooms in Angaur	20
16. Guestrooms in Peliliu (more than)	10
Subtotal	**48**
Total Rooms in Palau	379*

*The 60 room Grace Hotel was destroyed by fire and has not reopened

RESTAURANTS IN THE TERRITORY AS OF MARCH 1990

TABLE 10

1. Aoshima Restaurant
2. Arirang Restaurant
3. Ashibi Restaurant
4. Carp Restaurant
5. Fuji Restaurant
6. Furusato Restaurant
7. Kedarm Restaurant
8. Longshoremen's Inn
9. Luna Diangel Restaurant
10. Meduu Ribtal Restaurant
11. Nikko Hotel Restaurant
12. Olbukl Restaurant
13. Omball Restaurant
14. Osel Plaza Restaurant
15. Royal Belau Yacht Club
16. Shanghai Restaurant
17. Southern Cross REstaurant
18. Starlite Restaurant
19. Yamato Restaurant
20. Yokohama Restaurant

GIFT SHOPS I[illegible] PALAU, 1990

1. Asanuma Enterprises
2. Belau National Museum
3. Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd.
4. Geo's Market
5. Kay Miyashita International
6. Lebuu Gift Shop
7. Senior Citizens Center
8. Starlite Shop
9. Shell Museum

Table 11 TOURS AND TRANSPORTATION

1. Car Rental companies	9
2. Taxi companies	5
3. Local airlines	2
4. Sea transportation companies	2

MANPOWER TRAINING

Table 12

# of Participants	Venue	Subject	Sponsor
3	Fiji	Video Production	SPC
1	Fiji	Photography	SPC
1	Fiji	Video Productivity	SPC
1	Fiji	Publications	SPC
1	Fiji	Camera and Lighting	SPC
1	Australia	Oil Spill Contingency	SPC
1	Fiji	Health Education	SPC
3	Noumea, NC	Fisheries Techniques	SPC
1	Fiji	System of National Accounts	SPC
1	Solomon Isl.	Fisheries Prosecution	FFA
1	Solomon Isl.	Storage, Handling and Transport of Dangerous and Harmful Substances at Sea and in Ports	UNDP
1	Japan	Mid Management	JICA
1	Japan	Clinical Dentistry	JICA
2	Japan	Youth Invitation	JICA
1	Thailand	Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment Conf.	ESCAP
1	Vanuatu	Management of Women's Information Center	ESCAP
1	Australia	Custom Heads of Administration	AIDAB
18	Australia	Science Teachers Training	AIDAB
3	Australia	Medical Attachment Training	AIDAB
3	Australia	Teaching of English as a Foreign Language	AIDAB
2	Tahiti	Renewable Energy	SPTRE
2	Australia	AIDS Committee Workshop	WHO
1	Australia	Health Management Dev.	WHO
1	Japan	Labor Conference	JIL
4	Fiji	Tropical Fisheries	ICOD
1	Taiwan	Land Reform Training	Taiwan

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Table 13

FISHERIES STATISTICS FOR FY 1990

Fish Species	Weight (lbs)	Value $US
Lobster	512	1186.90
Crab	1235	3818.00
Squid and Octopus	0	0
Shellfish	0	0
Other invertebrates	0	0
Snapper	57804	51,201.35
Parrotfish	42407	35,759.75
Surgeonfish	123.5	106.80
Rabbitfish	62743	59,202.00
Goatfish	3223	3,058.25
Grouper	20605	15,769.90
Wrass	3799	2,488.55
Squirrelfish	287	232.40
Jacks, Scads, Trevally	7823	7,289.20
Mullet	1471	1,317.45
Silverfish	597	489.40
Unicornfish	43706	37,671.95
Other reeffish	3629	3,321.65
Assorted Reeffish	15422	12,411.05
Undersized or rejected fish	88	43.70
Pelagic Fish (inc. Tuna)	105400	65,617.56
Grand Total	370876	300,985.86

Source: Palau Federation of Fishing Associations.

Note: The PFFA exported approximately 40% of the total reeffish caught in Palau (excuding tuna) during FY 1990. Catch data is not available from the private commercial fishing operations.

Table 14

DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SALES

Items	Quantity	Sale value
Vegetables	111,303 lbs	$69,834.10
Fruits	87,787 lbs	43,893.00
Staple Crops	72,841 lbs	27,992.25
Local Eggs	90,938 doz.	159,141.50
Local Meat		
Processed Food		70,917.10
Betelnut	47,685 bags	59,606.25
Betel pepper leaves	9,291 bundles	9,291.00

Table 15

IMPORTED AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES

Items	Quantity (lbs)
Frozen Meat	1,073,816lbs
Canned Meat	665,473
Eggs	52,080
Fresh Vegetables	207,128
Fresh Fruits	154,297
Canned Vegetables	18,171
Canned Fruits	7,927
Staple Crops	3,639,642
Bakery Products	30,666
Dairy Products	253,846
Soft Drinks (Soda)	119,225 (cases)

Table 15a

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS (GOV'T OWNED)

TYPE	DIS. FREE	SOLD	SLAUGHTERED	CASTRATED	TOT. POP.
Poultry	n/a	1,095	n/a	n/a	11,200
Goats	"	n/a	1	n/a	n/a
Hogs	"	61	n/a	266	n/a
Cattle	"	2	3	n/a	n/a
carabao	(data not available)				

FOREIGN INVESTMENT APPLICATIONS

Table 16

During the annual year 1989-1990, the Foreign Investment Board had received a total of forty one applications for Foreign Investors Business Permits. The status of the applications received is provided below:

	Applicants	Nature of business	Approved/Disapproved	
1.	Palau First Dev. Co. Inc.	Fishing	x	
2.	Love & Love, Inc.	Tourism	x	
3.	Palau Styrofoam Co.	Making Styrofoam		x
4.	Insurance Co. of America	Insurance		x
5.	Palau Garment Manufacture	Garments	x	
6.	Midcorp Universal Apparel Corp.	"	x	
7.	Seibu Dev. Corp.	Construction	x	
8.	Parsons Overseas Co.	Engineering	x	
9.	Palau Pacific Ent. Inc.	Piggery and Shrimp	x	
10.	Kitano Const. Co.	Construction		x
11.	Dave Shadel Law Firm	Law Firm		x
12.	Island Computer Solutions	Computer services	x	
13.	Palau Kongyo Kabushiki Kaisha	tourism		x
14.	Micro Sales Co. (Belau) inc.	wholesale		x
15.	CSS Inc.	Growing seedlings		x
16.	Home Improvement Center	Hardware	x	
17.	Data Telecom. Network Services			Withdrew
18.	Shell Co. Ltd.	Petroleum	x	
19.	Coral Sea Dev., Palau	Hotel/Marina	x	
20.	OCK Const. Ltd.	Hotel/Resorts		Pending
21.	Palau Estates and Resort Corp.	Hotel/Golf Course		Pending
22.	Palau Pearl Corp.	Oyster farming		Pending
23.	Perry Associates	Land surveying		Pending
24.	Arunt Corp. (Palau)	Land Development		Pending
25.	Do The Best Palau Corp.	Sea Transportation		Pending
26.	Hicks and Ragland Engineering Co.	Telephone Systems	x	
27.	Aviation Services Ltd.	Air Transportation		Pending
28.	Venture International Pacific	Mining		Pending
29.	Pacific International Corp.	Marine Products		Pending
30.	Nishimatsu Corp.	Construction	x	
31.	Lesson Two Palau, Inc.	Scuba Diving	x	
32.	Palau International Er-smie Corp.	Garment Factory		Pending
33.	GTE Hawaiian Telephone Co.	Operate Palau Earth Station		Pending
34.	Airam Pacific Inc.	Airline		Withdrew
35.	Yung Chun Belau Industrial Corp.			

		Logging		Pending
36.	Impaja Inc.	Restaurant		Pending
37.	Palau International Airport Corp.	Airport Management	x	
38.	Copros Shoji Inc.	Equipment Rental		Pending
39.	Copros Construction	Construction		Pending
40.	Palau Shop	Gift Shop		Pending
41.	Palau Micronesia Development Corp.	Hotel/Marina		Pending

All applications were received under the old Foreign Investment Law (Palau National Code, Title 28) which was repealed in its entirety by RPPL 3-34.

The newest commercial establishment on Koror, the W.C.T.C. is the first building with an elevator in Palau. It is also the location of the new Trust Territory administration office.

Table 17

INFANT DEATHS BY CAUSE
1981 - 1989
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

CAUSE OF DEATH	PERCENT-AGE	9-YEAR TOTAL	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Prematurity	26.15%	17	3	4	4	3	1	2	0	0	0
Gastroenteritis	7.69%	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Aspiration (accident)	6.15%	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Septicemia	4.62%	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	6.15%	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	15.38%	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	2
Unknown	3.08%	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	1.54%	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage	1.54%	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Intestinal Obstruction	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Polycithemia	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anemia	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Congenital heart disease	4.62%	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Influenza like syndrome	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Head Injury	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Neonatal Infection	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sudden Infant death Syndrome	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Suffocation	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Respiratory Infection	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Subarachnoid Hemorrhage	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hydrocephalus	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dengue	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cerebrovascular Dis	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cong. Anomaly of Resp Syst	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Cond. of the Brain	1.54%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100.00%	65	4	7	7	10	9	9	6	8	5

Source: Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

Table 18

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FETAL DEATHS
BY AGE OF MOTHER
1981 - 1989
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

AGEGROUP	PERCENT AGE	9-YEAR TOTAL	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Under 15	0.93%	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
15 - 19	16.94%	73	5	7	10	8	14	7	11	10	1
20 - 24	28.31%	122	13	19	9	13	19	22	10	9	8
25 - 29	27.38%	118	9	15	11	15	20	9	11	11	17
30 - 34	17.87%	77	13	6	9	12	11	9	7	5	5
35 - 39	6.03%	26	0	3	1	1	6	2	5	2	6
40 - 44	2.55%	11	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	2
45 - 49	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50+	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100.00%	431	41	52	43	51	71	50	44	40	39

Source: Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

Table 19

NUMBER OF NEONATAL DEATHS BY CAUSE
1983 - 1989
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

CAUSE OF DEATH	7-YEAR TOTAL	PERCENT-AGE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Prematurity	7	20.59%	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
Aspiration	4	11.76%	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Respiratory Distress Synd	9	26.47%	0	0	1	1	3	2	2
Head Injury	1	2.94%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Neonatal Infection	1	2.94%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sudden Infant Death Synd.	1	2.94%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Respiratory Infection	1	2.94%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Anemia	1	2.94%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Polycythemia	1	2.94%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gastroenteritis	1	2.94%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
COPD Chronic	1	2.94%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Intestinal Obstruction	1	2.94%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Subarachnoid Hemorrhage	1	2.94%	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Diseases of the Heart	2	5.88%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cerebrovascular Dis	1	2.94%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cong.Anomaly of Resp.Syst	1	2.94%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	34	100.00%	2	4	8	7	5	4	4

Source: Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

NUMBER OF REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS BY MONTH AND SEX
1983-1989
Republic of Palau

Table 20

Month	1983* M	1983* F	1983* T	1984 M	1984 F	1984 T	1985 M	1985 F	1985 T	1986 M	1986 F	1986 T	1987 M	1987 F	1987 T	1988 M	1988 F	1988 T	1989 M	1989 F	1989 T
January	12	9	21	15	12	27	16	16	32	15	16	31	10	10	20	12	21	33	16	9	25
February	16	10	26	18	8	26	11	7	18	24	8	32	12	13	25	23	11	34	5	10	15
March	11	6	17	13	14	27	10	13	23	16	15	31	10	14	24	11	11	22	16	9	25
April	8	16	24	23	16	39	6	16	22	17	13	30	14	19	33	11	9	20	17	21	38
May	16	11	27	17	16	33	14	15	29	15	10	25	6	15	21	12	7	19	17	13	30
June	9	14	23	9	13	22	20	14	34	11	10	21	10	11	21	10	11	21	9	7	16
July	10	11	21	11	13	24	14	13	27	17	15	32	16	19	35	15	9	24	14	15	29
August	17	17	34	15	9	24	23	8	31	10	10	20	14	14	28	9	15	24	10	19	29
September	11	14	25	14	19	33	11	17	28	15	20	35	15	14	29	18	5	23	16	15	31
October	16	19	35	13	12	25	18	13	31	11	18	29	10	15	25	13	13	26	17	10	27
November	8	17	25	17	13	30	19	11	30	22	14	36	13	15	28	9	11	20	15	8	23
December	17	11	28	12	15	27	21	11	32	13	12	25	11	11	22	9	17	26	8	13	21
Total	151	155	306	177	160	337	183	154	337	186	161	347	141	170	311	152	140	292	160	149	309

Source: Bureau of Health Services, Nov. 1990

* 1983 data edited 5/10/90

Table 21

DISTRIBUTION OF DELIVERIES BY AGE OF MOTHER & TYPE OF ATTENDANT
1989

	TYPE OF ATTENDANT			
AGE OF MOTHER	MD/MO	MEDEX/RN MIDWIFE	OTHER	TOTAL
Under 15	2	0	0	2
15 - 19	19	15	0	34
20 - 24	32	49	0	81
25 - 29	44	57	0	101
30 - 34	30	26	1	57
35 - 39	11	17	0	28
40 - 44	2	1	0	3
45 - 49	0	0	0	0
50+	0	0	0	0
Age unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	140	165	1	306

Source: Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

Infant Feeding Practices.
Republic of Palau 1989

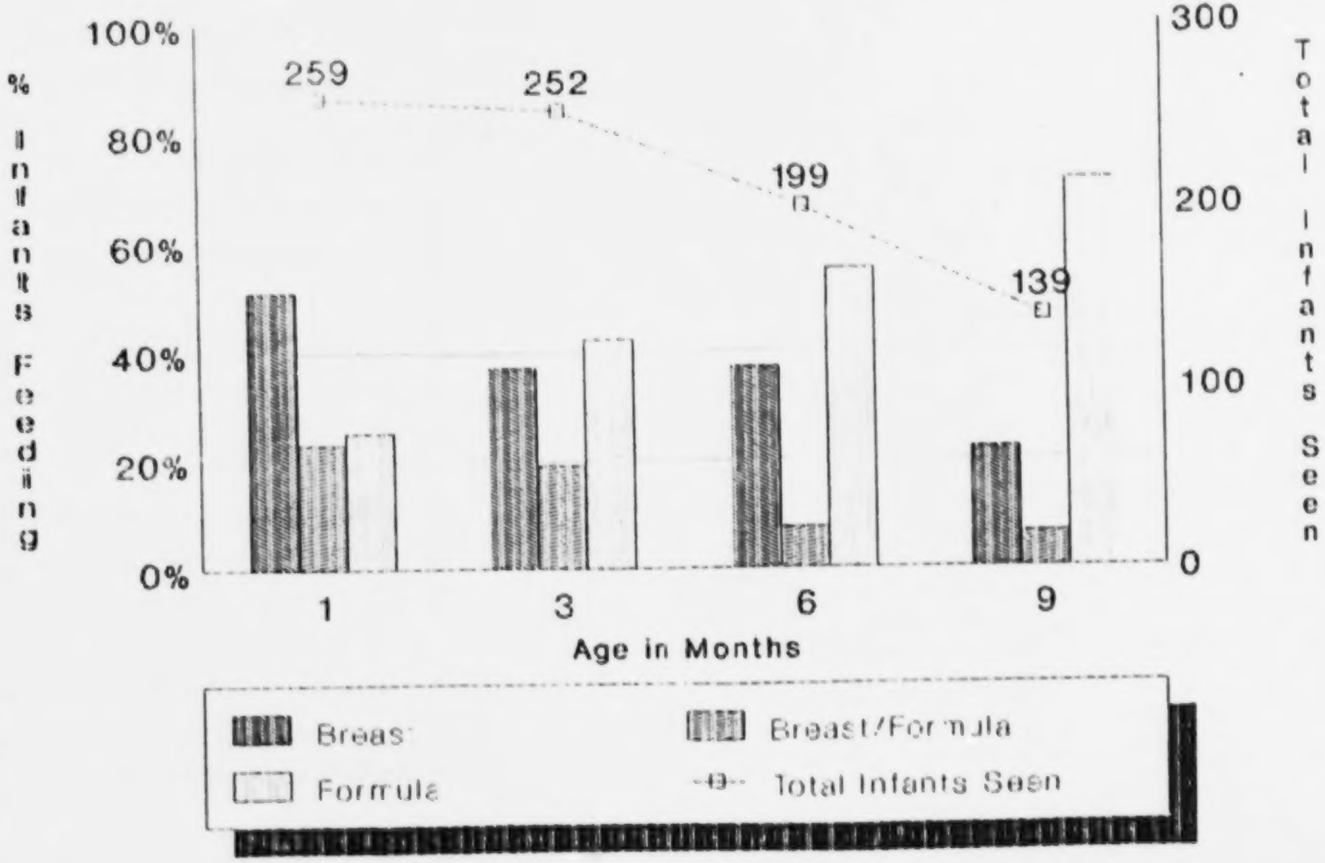
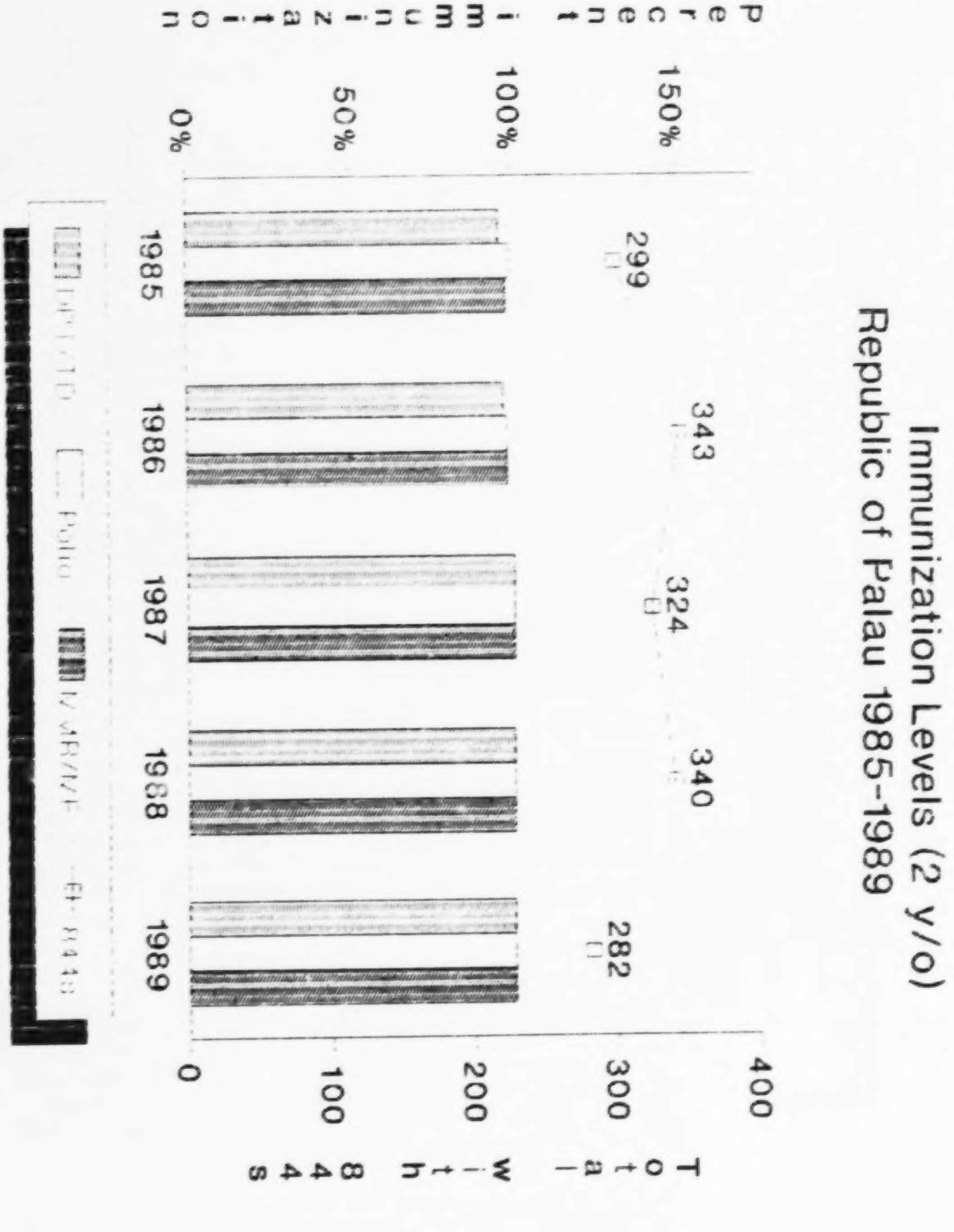


TABLE 22

Source: MCH Monthly reports



Source: BHS Immunization Records

Initial Prenatal Visits by Trimester. Republic of Palau 1985-1989

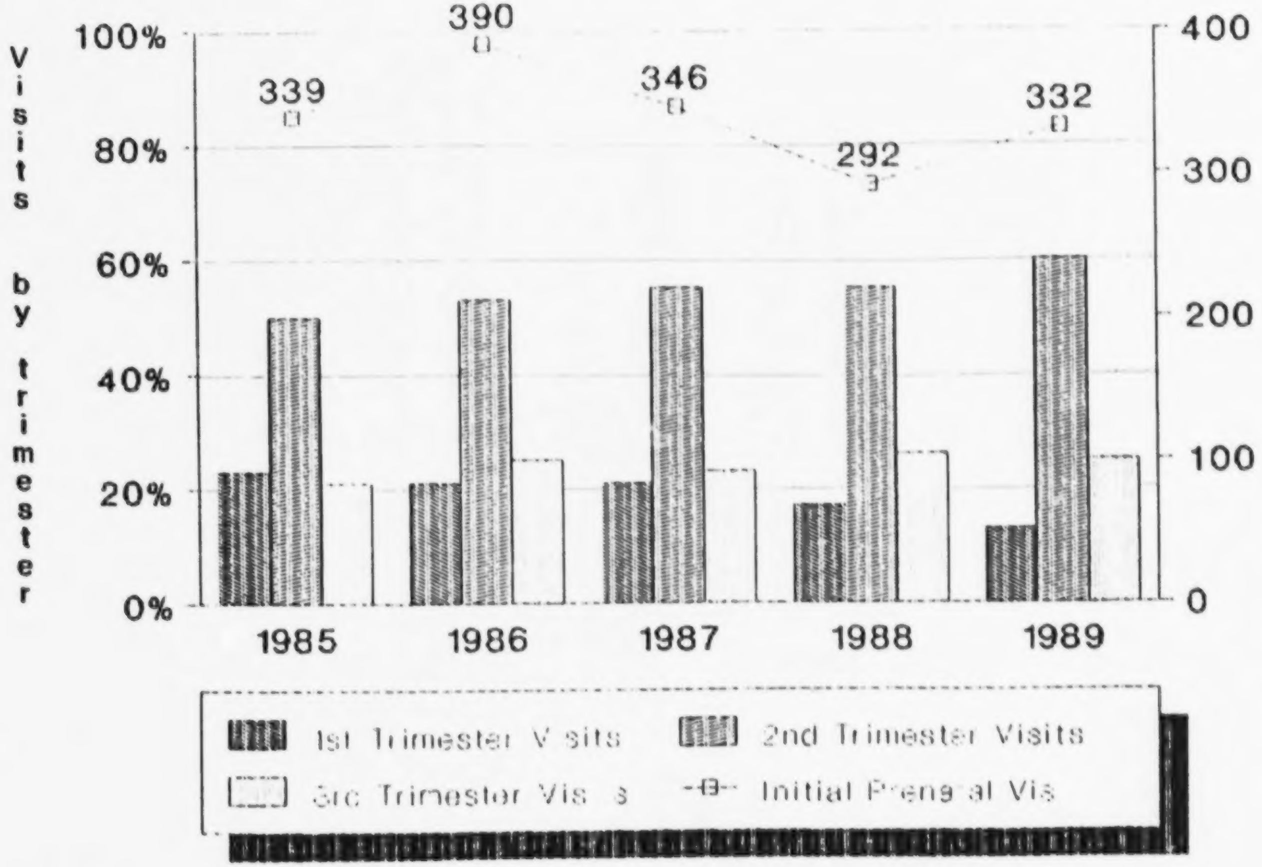


TABLE 24

Source: BHS MCM Records

TABLE 25

DEATHS BY CAUSE
REPUBLIC OF PALAU
1985 - 1989

DIAGNOSIS	5-YEARS TOTAL	Percent-age	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Intestinal & Infectious Dis.(001-009)	4	0.81%	2	0	1	1	0
Tuberculosis (010-018)	3	0.61%	0	0	1	0	2
Septicaemia (038)	12	2.44%	1	1	3	3	4
Dengue (061)	2	0.41%	0	0	0	2	0
Neoplasms, All kinds of (140-239)	45	9.15%	11	13	9	8	4
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Dis.	0						
& Immunity Disorders (240-279)	7	1.42%	2	3	0	2	0
Dis.of Blood & Blood Forming Organs (280-289)	1	0.20%	1	0	0	0	0
Dis.of the Nervous System & Sense Organs(320-389)	13	2.64%	2	1	4	2	4
Disorder of the Circulatory System (390-459)	124	25.20%	26	20	28	27	23
Disorder of the Respiratory System (460-519)	80	16.26%	10	16	15	13	26
Dis. of the Digestive System (520-579)	24	4.88%	7	2	2	4	9
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System (580-629)	9	1.83%	1	2	2	2	2
Dis.of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective	0						
Tissue (710-739)	1	0.20%	0	0	0	1	0
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	7	1.42%	1	0	1	3	2
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal	0						
Period (760-779)	19	3.86%	5	4	5	2	3
Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions(780-799)	69	14.02%	15	11	8	26	9
Fracture of Skull, Spine & Trunk, Upper Limb	0						
& Lower Limb (800-829)	7	1.42%	2	0	0	4	1
Intracranial Injury, excl.those w/skull fracture	0						
Internal Injury, Abdomen & Pelvis (850-869)	35	7.11%	6	6	11	6	6
Injury of Blood Vessels, superficial injury,	0						
crushing injury, contusion w/intact skin	1	0.20%	1	0	0	0	0
surface, late effects, poisoning,toxic(900-929)	0						
Effects of foreign body entering through	0						
orifice (930-939)	2	0.41%	1	0	0	1	0
Burns	1	0.20%	1	0	0	0	0
Certain traumatic complications & unspec.	0						
injury (958-959)	1	0.20%	0	0	1	0	0
Other & unspec. effects of external	0						
cause (980-995)	23	4.67%	2	6	5	4	6
Complication of surgical & medical care not,	0						
elsewhere classified (996-999)	1	0.20%	0	1	0	0	0
Water Transport Accident (E832)	1	0.20%	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	492	100.00%	97	86	96	112	101

Source: Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

TABLE 26

Total Number of Live Births, Death, and Infant Deaths Crude Birth Rates, Crude Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates for Palau 1975 - 1989

Year	Population	Live Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Deaths	Infant Motality Rate ++
1975	12,792	381	29.8	68	5.3	21	55.1
1976	12,852	414	32.2	73	5.7	9	21.7
1977	12,911	359	27.8	60	4.6	9	25.1
1978	12,646	283	22.4	47	3.7	9	31.8
1979	12,381	315	25.4	62	5.0	14	44.4
1980	12,116	296	24.4	94	7.8	8	27.0
1981	12,131	281	23.2	77	6.3	4	14.2
1982	12,146	315	25.9	91	7.5	7	22.2
1983	12,161	306	25.2	84	6.9	7	22.9
1984	12,176	337	27.7	84	6.9	11	32.6
1985	12,191	337	27.6	95	7.8	9	26.7
1986	13,873	347	25.0	87	6.3	9	25.9
1987	13,873	311	22.4	96	6.9	6	19.3
1988	14,102	292	20.7	112	7.9	8	27.4
1989	14,206	309	21.7	101	7.1	5	16.2

Source: Bureau of Health Services, 11/90

* Population estimates for 1981 to 1984 were interpolated using 1980 population and 1985 projected population as basis, by the Office of Planning and Statistics.

** Projected population by the Office of Planning and Statistics.

+ Per 1,000 population

TABLE 27

DEATHS BY CAUSE
REPUBLIC OF PALAU
1985 - 1989

DIAGNOSIS	5-YEARS TOTAL	Percent-age	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Intestinal & Infectious Dis.(001-009)	4	0.81%	2	0	1	1	0
Tuberculosis (010-018)	3	0.61%	0	0	1	0	2
Septicaemia (038)	12	2.44%	1	1	3	3	4
Dengue (061)	2	0.41%	0	0	0	2	0
Neoplasms, All kinds of (140-239)	45	9.15%	11	13	9	8	4
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Dis.	0						
& Immunity Disorders (240-279)	7	1.42%	2	3	0	2	0
Dis.of Blood & Blood Forming Organs (280-289)	1	0.20%	1	0	0	0	0
Dis.of the Nervous System & Sense Organs(320-389)	13	2.64%	2	1	4	2	4
Disorder of the Circulatory System (390-459)	124	25.20%	26	20	28	27	23
Disorder of the Respiratory System (460-519)	80	16.26%	10	16	15	13	26
Dis. of the Digestive System (520-579)	24	4.88%	7	2	2	4	9
Dis. of Genito-Urinary System (580-629)	9	1.83%	1	2	2	2	2
Dis.of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective	0						
Tissue (710-739)	1	0.20%	0	0	0	1	0
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	7	1.42%	1	0	1	3	2
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal	0						
Period (760-779)	19	3.86%	5	4	5	2	3
Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions(780-799)	69	14.02%	15	11	8	26	9
Fracture of Skull, Spine & Trunk, Upper Limb	0						
& Lower Limb (800-829).	7	1.42%	2	0	0	4	1
Intracranial Injury, excl.those w/skull fracture	0						
Internal Injury, Abdomen & Pelvis (850-869)	35	7.11%	6	6	11	6	6
Injury of Blood Vessels, superficial injury,	0						
crushing injury, contusion w/intact skin	1	0.20%	1	0	0	0	0
surface, late effects, poisoning,toxic(900-929)	0						
Effects of foreign body entering through	0						
orifice (930-939)	2	0.41%	1	0	0	1	0
Burns	1	0.20%	1	0	0	0	0
Certain traumatic complications & unspec.	0						
injury (958-959)	1	0.20%	0	0	1	0	0
Other & unspec. effects of external	0						
cause (990-995)	23	4.67%	2	6	5	4	6
Complication of surgical & medical care not,	0						
elsewhere classified (996-999)	1	0.20%	0	1	0	0	0
Water Transport Accident (E832)	1	0.20%	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	492	100.00%	97	86	96	112	101

Source: Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

TABLE 28

Number of Deaths by Age & Sex
Republic of Palau
1980 - 1988

Age Group	--1980--			--1981--			--1982--			--1983--			--1984--			--1985--			--1986--			--1987--			--1988--			--1989--		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
< 1	4	5	9	3	1	4	3	4	7	2	5	7	7	4	11	6	2	8	5	5	10	4	2	6	7	1	8	4	1	5
1 - 14	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	3	8	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	5	1	2	3
15 - 24	4	1	5	4	2	6	6	0	6	3	0	3	7	3	10	7	2	9	5	1	6	6	0	6	5	0	5	2	1	3
25 - 44	5	1	6	12	2	14	11	3	14	11	1	12	14	3	17	11	2	13	12	2	14	15	0	15	12	3	15	14	4	18
45 - 64	13	9	22	17	4	21	12	7	19	8	8	16	12	3	15	15	10	25	13	7	20	14	8	22	13	3	16	14	5	19
65 +	29	23	52	13	18	31	26	15	41	25	12	37	17	11	28	20	18	38	23	11	34	24	19	43	36	27	63	33	19	52
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	56	41	97	50	28	78	59	32	91	54	30	84	59	25	84	60	35	95	59	29	88	64	32	96	77	35	112	69	32	101

Source: Bureau of Health Services, Nov. 1990

Table 29

Cases of Reportable Diseases
Republic of Palau
1981-1989

Disease	%	9 Year Total	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Amoebasis	0.03%	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Influenza	48.81%	7,074	670	523	601	291	487	796	427	1,314	1,465
Gonorrhea	11.10%	1,609	103	184	307	262	301	178	131	92	51
Gastroenteritis	21.64%	3,137	155	295	97	191	246	758	345	654	396
Hepatitis A	4.44%	643	3	1	0	5	293	293	44	3	1
Hepatitis B	0.03%	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Hepatitis unspec.	0.05%	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Chickenpox	3.07%	445	51	35	27	86	55	38	40	0	113
Conjunctivitis	4.77%	692	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.B. Pulmonary	0.83%	121	5	5	9	19	16	14	32	16	5
T.B. Other Forms	0.17%	24	5	9	2	4	1	0	3	0	0
Leprosy	0.12%	18	3	2	5	2	1	1	3	0	1
Mumps	0.10%	14	2	1	3	4	1	1	0	1	1
Meningitis	0.08%	12	4	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
Strep Throat	0.01%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis New	0.01%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0.01%	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Herpes Simplex	0.01%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dengue	4.72%	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	0
Total	100.00%	14,494	1,634	1,058	1,051	865	1,402	2,082	1,031	3.271	2,040

Source: Monthly Morbidity Reports. Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

TABLE 30

Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis in percent of Total Discharges and in order of rank
Calendar Year 1989

Discharge Diagnosis	Total	%
Dis. of the Genitourinary Syst	248	13.83%
Injury & Poisoning	244	13.61%
Dis. of the Respiratory Syst	243	13.55%
Comp. of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	170	9.48%
Inf. & Parasitic Dis.	134	7.47%
Dis. of the Digestive Syst	119	6.64%
Dis. of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	107	5.97%
Symptoms, Signs & Ill-Defined Conditions	102	5.69%
Dis. of the Circulatory Sys	92	5.13%
Dis. of the Nervous Sys & Sense Organs	71	3.96%
Mental Disorders	57	3.18%
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Dis. & Immunity Disorder	54	3.01%
Dis. of the Musculoskeletal Sys & Connective Tissue	53	2.96%
Neoplasm	34	1.90%
Certain Cond. Originating in the Perinatal Period	27	1.51%
Dis. of Blood & Blood Forming Organs	16	0.89%
Congenital Anomalies	12	0.67%
Factors Influencing Health Status & Contact w/ Health Serv.	10	0.56%
TOTAL	1793	100.00%

TABLE 31 : Number and Age-specific rates of GONORRHEA CASES, Republic of Palau, 1986 to 1989.

Age Group	1986 no. of cases	1986 Rate	1987+ no. of cases	1987+ Rate	1988+ no. of cases	1988+ Rate	1989 no. of cases	1989 Rate
0-4	0	0	1	.11	1	.11	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	1	.11	0	0	0	0
15-19	35	3.86	46	3.6	34	3.75	8	.88
20-24	68	7.50	8	.66	24	2.64	13	1.43
25-29	39	4.30	34	2.75	24	2.64	10	1.10
30-34	24	2.64	29	1.76	12	1.32	6	.66
35-39	9	.99	25	.99	4	.44	8	.88
40-44	4	.44	4	.44	0	0	2	.22
45-49	2	.22	1	.11	1	.11	1	.11
50-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.11
55+	0	0	2	.22	0	0	1	.11
TOTAL:	181	19.96	151	17.10	100	11.03	50	5.51

+ Denominator: 1986 population

NOTE: Rates from 1986 to 1988 were erroneously computed in previous reports. These rates are now corrected.

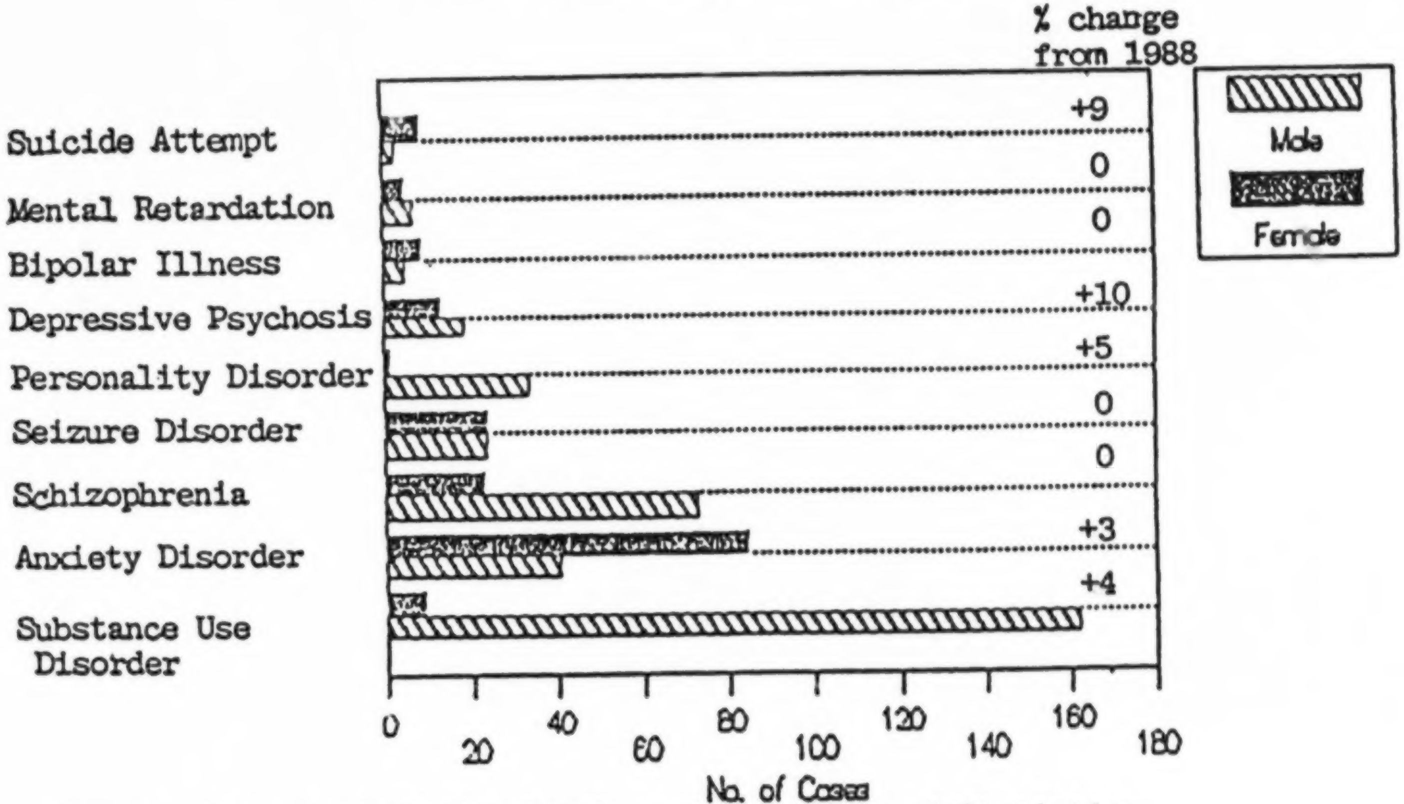
TABLE 32 Number of Reported Gonorrhea cases by Ethnic Groups in the Republic of Palau 1986-1989

Ethnic Group	Number of cases 1986	1987	1988*	1989
Palauan	160	139	96	42
Pohnpei	3	3	2	0
U.S.A.	1	0	0	0
Koreans	0	0	0	0
Filipinos	6	4	0	4
Japanese	1	1	1	0
Kosraeans	4	1	0	1
Trukese	5	2	0	0
Marshallese	1	0	0	0
Guamenians	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	1	0	1
Bangladesh	0	0	1	0
Chinese	0	0	0	1
Yearly Total	181	151	100	50

* 1988 data is based from 1986 population

TABLE 33

Leading Mental Disorders by Diagnosis and Sex, Rep. of Palau, 1989



Source: Bureau of Health Services, Department of Statistics

TABLE 34

Medical Referral Patients
by Age Group & Sex
Republic of Palau
1989

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
19 & Below	3	2	5
20 - 29	3	1	4
30 - 39	5	4	9
40 - 49	7	0	7
50 - 59	7	5	12
60+	8	6	14
Total	33	18	51

Table 35

Number of Medical Referrals by Destination
Republic of Palau
1989

Destination	Frequency	Percentage
Tripler	31	60.78%
Queen's Hospital	2	3.92%
Guam Memorial Hospital	2	3.92%
Guam Naval Hospital	1	1.96%
St.Anthony (Guam)	8	15.69%
Straub	1	1.96%
St.Francis	1	1.96%
St.Luke (PI)	2	3.92%
Makati (PI)	2	3.92%
Family Med. Ctr. (Guam)	1	1.96%
Total	51	100.00%

Number of Outpatient First Visit by Type of Disease
1989

TABLE 36

Type of Disease	Frequency	Percent
amebiasis	6	0.06%
gonorrhea	7	0.07%
hep a	4	0.04%
hep b	4	0.04%
hep unspec	2	0.02%
tuberculosis	2	0.02%
pneumonia	91	0.93%
diarrhea	153	1.56%
gastroenteritis	133	1.36%
other gi	115	1.18%
flu/viral syndrome	1419	14.51%
chickenpox	60	0.61%
conjunctivitis	110	1.12%
other reportable dis	86	0.88%
eye dis	27	0.28%
wound inf	94	0.96%
abscess/cellulitis	137	1.40%
dermatitis	69	0.71%
other skin dis	849	8.68%
pelvic inflammatoru dis	5	0.05%
urinary tract inf	22	0.22%
other genito-urinary dis	14	0.14%
constipation	6	0.06%
arthritis/gout	15	0.15%
joint pain	27	0.28%
other musculoskeletal	372	3.80%
schizophrenia	2	0.02%
anxiety dis	4	0.04%
other psych prob.	3	0.03%
allergies (all form)	73	0.75%
upper resp. inf	392	4.01%
lower resp. inf	215	2.20%
asthma	129	1.32%
copd	22	0.22%
seizure disorder	9	0.09%
diabetes	57	0.58%
hypertension	130	1.33%
otitis media	429	4.39%
heart dis	59	0.60%
injuries (all type)	846	8.65%
gastritis	9	0.09%
pharyngitis	17	0.17%
sinusitis	13	0.13%
tonsilitis	17	0.17%
all other	3524	36.04%
Total	9779	100.00%

Number and Percent of Total Visits
By Disease Treated at the Outpatient Department
Republic of Palau
1989

TABLE 37

Disease	Frequency	Percent
amebiasis	21	0.10%
gonorrhea	10	0.05%
hep a	5	0.02%
hep b	7	0.03%
hep unspec	4	0.02%
meningitis	1	0.00%
tuberculosis	17	0.08%
pneumonia	200	0.95%
diarrhea	213	1.01%
gastroenteritis	228	1.08%
other gi	305	1.45%
flu/viral syndrome	2229	10.60%
chickenpox	75	0.36%
conjunctivitis	142	0.68%
other reportable dis	214	1.02%
other eye dis	93	0.44%
wound inf	194	0.92%
abscess/cellulitis	304	1.45%
dermatitis	215	1.02%
other skin dis	1208	5.75%
pelvic inflammatoru dis	13	0.06%
urinary tract inf	83	0.39%
other genito-urinary dis	40	0.19%
liver dis	4	0.02%
constipation	8	0.04%
arthritis/gout	80	0.38%
joint pain	85	0.40%
other musculoskeletal	704	3.35%
schizophrenia	161	0.77%
anxiety dis	7	0.03%
other psych prob.	124	0.59%
allergies (all form)	85	0.40%
upper resp. inf	502	2.39%
lower resp. inf	313	1.49%
asthma	457	2.17%
copd	97	0.46%
seizure disorder	57	0.27%
diabetes	519	2.47%
hypertension	835	3.97%
acute rheumatic fever	9	0.04%
otitis media	989	4.70%
heart dis	164	0.78%
injuries (all type)	1226	5.83%
gastritis	17	0.08%
pharyngitis	22	0.10%
sinusitis	28	0.13%
tonsilitis	34	0.16%
all other	8676	41.27%
Total	21024	100.00%

Alcohol Rel. Injuries by Month & Sex
Seen at Emergency Room
Bureau of Health Services
Republic of Palau
Calendar Year 1989

TABLE 38

MONTH	Alcohol Rel. Inj.		Non-Alcohol Injuries		Total Injuries	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
January	1	9	214	225	215	234
February	5	19	204	194	209	213
March	1	27	177	255	178	282
April	3	25	197	241	200	266
May	2	24	198	251	200	275
June	0	15	224	246	224	261
July	1	29	213	310	214	339
August	2	29	181	280	183	309
September	2	25	216	302	218	327
October	2	25	136	174	138	199
November	0	36	241	298	241	334
December	0	28	262	310	262	338
Total	19	291	2463	3086	2482	3377

Source: Bureau of Health Services

TABLE 39

NO. & PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL RELATED VISITS BY SITE
FEBRUARY 1ST TO NOVEMBER 30, 1989
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

	GENERAL OUTPATIENT		ER TRUE EMERGENCY		ER NON-EMERGENCY		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Alcohol rel.	83	0.78	125	12.59	106	3.07	314	2.08
Non-Alcohol rel.	10,546	99.22	868	87.41	3,349	96.93	14,763	97.92
TOTAL	10,629	100	993	100	3,455	100	15,077	100

Source: Bureau of Health Services, 12/89

TABLE 40

Frequency of Primary Diagnosis upon Discharge
Macdonald Memorial Hospital
Republic of Palau
January thru December 1989

Disease Category	Frequency	%
Infectious & Parasitic Dis	134	7.47%
Neoplasms	34	1.90%
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Dis. & Immunity Dis	54	3.01%
Dis of Blood & Blood Forming Organs	16	0.89%
Mental Disorders	57	3.18%
Dis of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	71	3.96%
Dis of the Circulatory System	92	5.13%
Dis of the Respiratory System	243	13.55%
Dis of the Digestive System	119	6.63%
Dis of the Genitourinary System	248	13.82%
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	170	9.48%
Dis of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	107	5.96%
Dis of the Musculoskeletal System & Connective Tissue	53	2.95%
Congenital Anomalies	12	0.67%
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	27	1.51%
Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	102	5.69%
Injury & Poisoning	244	13.60%
Other Factors Influencing Health Status & Contact with Health Services	11	0.61%
Total	1794	100.00%

TABLE 41

Cases of Reportable Diseases
Republic of Palau
1981-1989

Disease	%	9 Year Total	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Amoebasis	0.03%	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Influenza	48.81%	7,074	670	523	601	291	487	796	427	1.814	1,465
Gonorrhea	11.10%	1,609	103	184	307	262	301	178	131	92	51
Gastroenteritis	21.64%	3,137	155	295	97	191	246	758	345	654	396
Hepatitis A	4.44%	643	3	1	0	5	293	293	44	3	1
Hepatitis B	0.03%	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Hepatitis unspec.	0.05%	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Chickenpox	3.07%	445	51	35	27	86	55	38	40	0	113
Conjunctivitis	4.77%	692	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.B. Pulmonary	0.83%	121	5	5	9	19	16	14	32	16	5
T.B. Other Forms	0.17%	24	5	9	2	4	1	0	3	0	0
Leprosy	0.12%	18	3	2	5	2	1	1	3	0	1
Mumps	0.10%	14	2	1	3	4	1	1	0	1	1
Meningitis	0.08%	12	4	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
Strep Throat	0.01%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis New	0.01%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0.01%	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Herpes Simplex	0.01%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dengue	4.72%	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	0
Total	100.00%	14,494	1.694	1,058	1,051	865	1,402	2,082	1,031	3,271	2,040

Source: Monthly Morbidity Reports. Bureau of Health Services, November 1990

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION NO. 9846
Released by May 1991

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

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